Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—The question would have been considered in the district conferences at which representatives not merely of the different taluks but also of every panchayet will be present.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH.—But I consider there should be no objection to including a representative from each taluk on the committee. As an alternative, I should propose for each sub-division a committee of taluk representatives with power to send up recommendations for consideration by the district committee.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—We will consider that suggestion.

Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMI.—In certain villages wells have been sunk by Government at a heavy cost of Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 each. Still they are not of much use to the villagers as no water is available in any part of the year. I therefore ask that at least in those villages in which electric power is available, Government should sink bore-wells and supply water-pumps, charging for power a concession rate of 3 pies per unit.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—Wherever electricity is available, pumps are supplied and arrangements made for improving the water supply and if wells are not available or useful, other sources of supply are being tapped even from distant places. The suggestion about charging concession rates for electric power will be considered.

REPRESENTATIONS.

No. 1.—Improving the Munsiff's Court at Madhugiri, constructing a Bar Room and equipping the Bar Association with a library.

Messrs. G. S. SUBBA RAO (Madhugiri Municipality) and **Pulamathi ANJANA REDDY** (Madhugiri Taluk).

Mr. G. S. SUBBA RAO represented that though Madhugiri was a very important town in the Tumkur District, where there were a large number of lawyers practising in the Munsiff's Court, the court building in the town was very small and ill-ventilated and required to be extended and improved without delay. The matter had also been taken to the notice of one of the Puisne Judges of the High Court during his recent visit to Tumkur. He prayed that Government be pleased to allot a sum of Rs. 5,000 for extending the Munsiff's court buildings at Madhugiri.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that the question was under the active consideration of the High Court.

Messrs. G. RAMIAH and **LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO** requested sanction for constructing a room for the Bar Association and for equipping it with a library.

Mr. B. CHAMIAH suggested that sitting accommodation for the litigant public should be provided in all the courts in which the same was not available at present.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH suggested that in all the taluk and district offices also similar accommodation should be provided for members of the public going to those offices on business.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that the question of constructing a room for the Bar Association at Madhugiri would be considered in connection with the improvement of the court buildings.

No. 2.—Affording grazing facilities where gomal lands are insufficient.

Messrs. B. MALLAPPA (Nelamangala Taluk) and **Patel VEERE GOWDA** (Doddballapur Taluk).

Mr. B. MALLAPPA represented that sufficient pasturage was not available for cattle in many villages of the Bangalore District, and prayed that jamabandi officers be instructed to see during their jamabandi work that proper grazing facilities were created.

Patel VEERE GOWDA emphasised the need for providing pasturage in several villages in Bangalore District by surrendering sufficient extents of land from Amrut Mahal Kavals and forest plantations.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA explained that scarcity of fodder was being brought to the notice of Government in almost every session of the Assembly. But the Government had not been able to find a solution for the problem. He

therefore suggested that Napier grass, which had been tried in the agricultural farms, could be grown with advantage on all gomal lands The jama bandi officers should get it planted before the rainy season so that it might profit by the rains and grow well. One special feature of this grass was that it would not dry up in summer. If every village panchayet could be persuaded to grow Napier grass, much of the difficulty for fodder could be solved in a short time.

The DIRECTOR of AGRICULTURE (Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer) explained that even though there were plenty of gomal lands in the villages, scarcity of fodder was being felt in several places because of lack of care on the part of the villagers. In order to provide for this want, the Agricultural Department tried the experiment of growing Napier grass on the Hebbal Farm and found that the grass grew to a height of 5 to 6 feet during the rainy season. If only the raiyats could be made to grow it on all gomal lands, he had no doubt that fodder difficulty would to a large extent disappear. He added that during the current year 500 to 600 lbs. of seed had been collected and seedlings had been raised in nurseries attached to the agricultural farm with the object of supplying them to the raiyats for planting on gomal lands. The Government had also sanctioned the purchase of two tractors for helping village panchayets for ploughing gomal lands. Panchayets who were anxious to develop their gomal lands might apply to the department and profit by the tractors. The department would also arrange to give the necessary demonstrations by actually ploughing a few acres of land in each village and planting the seedlings. And if every panchayet could persuade its raiyats to take special interest in this matter and co-operate with the department in popularising this grass, the problem of fodder supply would be greatly solved. But it was necessary that the raiyats should be warned to protect the growth for a time and not be in a hurry to graze the cattle before the grass had fully grown.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA suggested that the panchayets should be compelled to grow this variety of grass.

Mr. M. RAME GOWDA was definitely opposed to compulsion in a matter like this.

Mr. K. VENKATASAMIAH thought that no such compulsion was necessary and that if only the Agricultural Inspectors could make the seedlings easily available, not merely village panchayets but private parties also would go in for them.

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER said that since 500 lbs. of seed had just been raised, supplies could be had, free of cost, from the nurseries in the following month and that arrangements would be made for distribution through the Agricultural Inspectors as suggested. He appealed to the members of the House to see that intending raiyats tried the experiment of growing the grass over at least half an acre of land each.

Mr. K. BALE GOWDA observed that no special efforts to popularise the grass would be necessary if only seedlings were supplied.

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER replied that whoever wanted it could get it.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH said that in places where there was scarcity of gomal lands, such lands should not be given away for cultivation granted in future.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that that was the policy of the Government also.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY suggested that the raiyats in dry tracts should be permitted to graze their cattle in the neighbouring villages if there was enough pasturage there.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that the rules already contained a provision to that effect.

Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY brought to the notice of the House that Napier grass was being grown on lands belonging to the Pinjrapole near the Hills in Mysore City and that 300 lbs. of grass was being cut daily. He invited the members to visit the place and see for themselves how well the grass had come up.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG complained that no action had been taken by the department on the representation of the villagers of Kuppahalli for the surrender of a portion of the Amrut Mahal Kaval lands for gomal purposes. There were as many as 1,500 cattle in the village and yet there was not even half an acre of land for them to graze upon.

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER explained that in times of drought, Amrut Mahal Kaval lands would be thrown open for free grazing if the Deputy Commissioners so recommended. If there was no gomal land for any village at all, and there was Amrut Mahal Kaval in the neighbourhood, part of such kaval could be surrendered on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner.

The PRESIDENT observed that there would be no difficulty in supplying seedlings and also tractors, but the difficulty would be in the raiyats making proper arrangements to protect the growth. It was necessary that cattle should not be allowed to tread upon the seedlings. As regards gomal lands, he would ask the raiyats to consider whether they were deriving the best use from such lands where they existed.

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER stated that plots planted with Napier grass seedlings could be easily protected by means of cheap fencing, if only the panchayets concerned took the necessary amount of interest in this behalf for just about a year.

No. 3.—Delegating to the Deputy Commissioners the power of sanctioning remission of half the wet assessment under the seasonal remission rules.

Messrs. BASAVANNADEVARU (Yelandur Taluk); **G. MALLANNA** (Mysore Taluk); **GURUBASAPPA** and **K. N. PUTTANNA** (Chamarajnagar Taluk); **Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY** (Mysore City Municipality); **Lokasevaniratha B. SIDDALINGA SETTY** (Krishnarajanagar Taluk); **T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY** (T.-Narsipur Taluk); **Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR** (Minorities); **K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG** (Krishnarajapet Taluk); **H. P. BASAPPA** (Heggaddevankote Taluk); **K. C. SUBBANNA** (Gundlupet Taluk); **S. C. MALLIAH** (Maddur Taluk) and **J. DEVIAH** (Mandya Taluk).

Mr. K. N. PUTTANNA represented that under the existing rules, every Amildar was required to send up to the Deputy Commissioner before the end of December each year, a list of tanks in his taluk which had not received sufficient supply of water. The Deputy Commissioner in his turn was expected to send up his recommendation to the higher authorities for the grant of remissions in deserving cases. Meanwhile, the collection of land revenue would begin in February without any regard to the ability of the raiyats to pay, and these would be coerced to pay. It would take about a year afterwards for the remissions, if granted, to be notified, when perhaps the necessity for relief would not be felt so acutely. Thus the laudable object of Government in providing for relief to the raiyat in difficulty was being frustrated by the subordinate revenue officers. The main point of grievance was that the shanbhogs and patels were insisting on payment of the full assessment, knowing full well that half of it was likely to be remitted. This, the speaker said, could be obviated and the raiyats helped substantially if remission orders were issued before the close of the collection season. He therefore suggested that the power of sanctioning remissions should be delegated to the Deputy Commissioner so that the necessary concessions might reach the raiyats in time. In this connection, he commended to Government the practice obtaining in British India where the Collector after inspecting the lands in respect of which remission had been recommended by the Tahsildar, could sanction remissions on the spot. If similar powers were not vested in the Deputy Commissioners in this State also, the raiyats could not enjoy the benefit of the concessions so graciously provided for by Government.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau), speaking for the Government, admitted that in some cases full assessment might have been collected despite recommendations for remissions; but he was sure that such cases were exceptions rather than the

general rule. The procedure normally followed in remission cases was that as soon as proposals were received from the Deputy Commissioner, a recommendation would be sent up in respect of all deserving cases by the Revenue Commissioner to the Government who would, as a rule, pass orders without delay. The delay complained of by the mover, he said, should have occurred, if at all, at the stage of preparation of *takthes*.

As regards the subordinate officers, he stated that whenever the Deputy Commissioner sent up a recommendation for remission, it was a standing instruction that he should direct the Amildars concerned to suspend collections in the particular tracts recommended. The attention of the local officers was being invited to those circular instructions every year. From this it would be evident that if in any place full collection had been made in spite of failure of crops, it must be due to the delay on the part of subordinate officers in submitting the returns or on the part of the Deputy Commissioners concerned in sending up recommendations. So far as the Revenue Commissioner or the Government was concerned, he assured the House that no delays were allowed to occur.

With regard to the suggestion that Deputy Commissioners should be empowered to order remissions on the spot, he said that there was a distinct advantage in centralising the power to grant remissions in Government, as it would afford sufficient scope for a central authority to scrutinize, with reference to proposals received from all the districts, whether remissions had been recommended in all deserving cases and so on. Such scrutiny was desirable because, if it was found that in any deserving case, recommendation had not been made, it was up to Government to ascertain why it was so. More than all, such centralisation would make for a sort of double check by the Revenue Commissioner as well as by the Government which would have its own advantages.

Concluding, the speaker said that the object of the non-official members would be fully met if the existing rule, which already vested in the Deputy Commissioner the power of suspending collection in cases recommended for remission, was properly worked; and that in this view, there was no need to delegate to the Deputy Commissioner the additional power suggested in the representation.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH observed that each year the raiyat would have known the extent of crops he might expect to realise, and at the time of inspection in the month of December following, the jamabandi officers could gauge sufficiently accurately how much of crop the raiyat would get and recommendations for remission in all cases could easily be made immediately thereafter. If the Deputy Commissioner's recommendation reached the Revenue Commissioner before January, it would be quite feasible for the Deputy Commissioner to order before the commencement of the collection season, the suspension of one half of the assessment. It was because no such systematic arrangement was followed that the raiyats were being denied the benefit of the relief contemplated by a sympathetic Government. As the raiyats were having the same ill-luck year after year, he suggested that the department might arrange to get returns from the sub divisions by January and provide the necessary relief to the raiyats before the commencement of the collection season.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU pointed out that the question was not quite so easy as the member seemed to imagine. There were several factors to be taken into account. There were thousands of acres of land and a large number of tanks in each taluk or sub-division and it would not be possible for the Amildars or Sub-Division Officers, to inspect all the tanks and all the lands before the commencement of January every year. Secondly, conditions differed as between one tract and another and recommendations had therefore to be made after due scrutiny. Because of such practical difficulties, the Government had relaxed the rules and laid down that it would be sufficient if major tanks alone were inspected by Sub-Division Officers, leaving the minor tanks to be inspected by the Amildars, and that necessary relief

could be recommended on the basis of the reports of both sets of officers. This showed that Government were anxious to simplify the procedure as far as possible. The chief difficulty with regard to remissions was that the entire procedure had to be rushed through within a limited space of time. The speaker, however, assured the members that any suggestions to overcome such a difficulty would receive the earnest consideration of Government.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH finally appealed to Government that if at all any relief was granted in the shape of remissions, Government should also see that the benefit of the relief actually reached the raiyats in time. If it was granted long after the necessity ceased, the raiyats would not be in a position to appreciate the relief, and only part of the amount remitted by Government would actually reach the raiyats.

No. 4.—Grant of concession for land tax during 1938-39.

Mr. S. B. JOGANNA GOWDA (Channarayapatna Taluk).

Mr. S. B. JOGANNA GOWDA represented that owing to the failure of rains during the year, it had become difficult for the raiyats to eke out their livelihood. In view of that circumstance, he prayed for the grant of some substantial concessions as regards land tax.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that all possible concessions were already being shown, and Government had also relaxed the conditions regarding remission of wet assessment and extended the rules to rain-fed lands also.

No. 5.—Reduction of assessment on all kinds of lands by 25 per cent.

Messrs. Marithotlu RAMANNA GOWDA (Koppa Taluk); **MANJE GOWDA** (Mudgere Taluk) and **MIR MAHOMED SAB** (Minorities).

Mr. Marithotlu RAMANNA GOWDA represented that although the Government, taking into consideration the present economic condition of the people and seasonal conditions, had reduced bagayet assessment by 12½ per cent, the majority of agriculturists had not been benefited as they owned only dry and wet lands. He prayed that in view of the hard times which the agriculturists were passing through, the assessment on all kinds of lands (dry, wet and bagayet) be reduced by 25 per cent.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA supported the representation. He brought to notice that many cocoanut gardens in Tarikere Taluk had dried up owing to failure of rains for years together. He pointed out that while bagayet assessment had been reduced by 12½ per cent in all other taluks, such reduction had not been given in respect of cocoanut gardens in Tarikere Taluk. He prayed that the bagayet assessment there be reduced similarly.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED SAB, also supporting the representation, observed that in many places in Tarikere Taluk even the wet crop was not more than two annas in the rupee and that, as regards bagayet, most of the cocoanut gardens had been affected by *hanabe-roga*. He therefore urged that the bagayet assessment be reduced as prayed for, and also that the assessment in all cases be recovered in easier instalments than at present.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that Government had ordered the reduction of bagayet assessment by 12½ per cent after considering the question in all its aspects. The prayer now made was for the reduction of land assessment by as much as 25 per cent irrespective of whether the land was dry, wet or bagayet and such a request could not be complied with. At that rate, he pointed out, there could be no end to the concessions that might be asked for. He did not also agree that the reduction of bagayet assessment by two annas in the rupee afforded no relief whatsoever.

No. 6.—Concession to be shown regarding the recovery of land revenue and other dues for a period of five years.

Mr. Marithotlu RAMANNA GOWDA (Koppa Taluk).

Mr. Marithotlu RAMANNA GOWDA represented that on account of *kole-roga* which had affected all bagayet crops during the preceding 2 years in the malnad, the agriculturists had not

realised even one-half of the usual crops and hence were unable to pay land revenue after meeting the cultivation expenses. He therefore prayed that concessions be shown for a period of five years regarding the recovery of land revenue and other arrears under various heads like contribution for tank works, record of rights fees, takavi and land improvement loan arrears, amounts decreed in satisfaction of decrees in suits filed by co-operative societies, and village panchayet dues.

The PRESIDENT replied that no general postponement of recoveries was possible.

No. 7.—Extending the Malnad Raiyats-Privileges Rules to Heggaddevankote and Hunsur Taluks and Periyapatna Sub-Taluk.

Mr. N. BHOGIMALLIAH (Heggaddevankote Taluk).

Mr. N. BHOGIMALLIAH represented that though the raiyats in the Malnad Taluk of Heggaddevankote were living very close to State forests, their cattle were not allowed to graze in the forests. He prayed that orders be issued permitting free grazing. He added that the Malnad Raiyats' Privileges Rules now in force in Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan districts be extended to the malnad taluks of Heggaddevankote and Hunsur and also to Periyapatna Sub-Taluk with a view to enabling the raiyats to remove fuel and fencing materials from the forests.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that the question was under the consideration of Government.

No. 8.—Revision of the Debt Conciliation Act and extension of the Money-lenders' Act to areas where the Debt Conciliation Act is introduced.

Mr. Hosakoppa KRISHNA RAO (Koppa Taluk).

Mr. Hosakoppa KRISHNA RAO, in moving this representation, observed that it was a known fact that agriculturists were groaning under heavy debt in spite of the various measures taken by the Government to give them relief. One of the measures so taken had been the passing of the Agriculturists' Relief Act, which however had not given the raiyats as much relief as they needed. The Government had also placed on the Statute Book the Debt Conciliation Act, but even that had not resulted in affording substantial relief to the agriculturist-debtors. The Usurious Loans Act had already been in force for long, but its provisions had never been of much help to anybody. Realising all this, the Government had been good enough recently to introduce the Money-lenders' Act designed to confer a great boon on debtors in general. But if relief should be tangible, it was necessary that all these enactments should be consolidated and an effective law passed, necessary powers to enforce its provisions being taken by Government. Only in that way could the debtors be helped substantially. With this object in view, he suggested that all the existing Acts be referred to the Debt Conciliation Board for recommending such amendments as they deemed necessary or desirable with a view to affording material relief to debtors. As regards the Money-lenders' Act, he had no doubt that its introduction would be helpful not only to debtors but also to creditors, since the creditors might be sure of getting back at least a portion of their dues, while at present they were not sure of the same. He also hoped that as a result of that Act, a sort of a moral influence would be brought to bear on both debtors and creditors to come to a settlement, to the advantage of both, and that it would lead to some satisfaction on the part of money-lenders as a class. For these reasons, he prayed that the Money-lenders' Act be extended to all the areas in which the Debt Conciliation Act was in force.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that the experience of working the Debt Conciliation Act so far had conclusively established that the present powers of the Debt Conciliation Boards were ineffective and that larger powers had to be given to them. Suggestions in this regard had been received not only from the officers of the department but also from the non-official members of the boards. Government were now

considering those suggestions and the question as to how best all the relevant Acts could be consolidated and enforced would also be gone into.

As regards extending the Moneylenders' Act to all the areas in which the Debt Conciliation Act had been applied, he said that there was time enough to consider the suggestion, as the bill was still on the legislative anvil. He also added that Government were anxious to constitute Debt Conciliation Boards in more places, as early as possible, as would be evident from the fact that a certain sum of money had already been provided for the purpose in the budget estimates before the House.

Mr. Hosakoppa KRISHNA RAO thanked the Government for their sympathetic reply.

No. 9.—Increase of *potgi* to patels.

Mr. (Patel) CHANNAPPA (Davangere Taluk).

Mr. (Patel) CHANNAPPA prayed that the *potgi* to patels be increased in view of the increase of work entailing on them of late. He observed that patels were called upon to do much more work than before, but that the *potgi* drawn by them was the same as in times gone by.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER stated that the work of shanbhogs had increased very much more than that of patels, and prayed that *potgi* to shanbhogs also should be increased.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA supported both the earlier speakers and urged that shanbhogs and patels be shown equal treatment in the matter of emoluments.

The PRESIDENT replied that it was not possible to accede to the request at present.

No. 10.—Expedital of the rectification of *akarband*.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA (Bowringpet Taluk).

Mr. Ballam SRINIVASA RAO prayed that very early arrangements be kindly made for the rectification of *akarband* in respect of lands granted under *darkhast* on temporary assessment, as delays which were now occurring in this respect, sometimes amounting to nearly 10 or even 15 years, were causing a lot of hardship to the raiyats on account of the recovery of assessment in excess of the rates which would be fixed by the Survey Department after the rectification of *akarband* with reference to the actual value of the soil. He added that this question had been discussed at the recent District Conference held at Kolar and that the First Member of Council had kindly promised to consider the same.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that action was being taken to appoint extra staff in certain cases for expediting the disposal of phod cases. For the present, a list of cases that were pending in the Mysore District had been made and steps were being taken to push on with the work. These older cases would be disposed of first and work in the other districts taken up thereafter.

No. 11.—Issue of printed receipts for the payment of kandayam by the raiyats.

Mr. N. SONNAPPA (Chikballapur Taluk).

Mr. N. SONNAPPA represented that at present the village officers were issuing receipts on small slips of paper in respect of land revenue assesment collected by them. As this procedure afforded scope for the presentation of forged receipts with a view to harming them, he prayed that arrangements be kindly made for the preparation of *baki patties* showing the amounts to be recovered from each *khatedar* for the following year by the end of January of the year, *i.e.*, after the *dittam* and *huzur jamabandies* were over and for the issue of printed receipts (carbon copy thereof being issued to the party and the original being retained in the receipt books) by the village officers for the amounts paid by raiyats.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that according to land revenue rules, printed receipt books must be used by the village officers for issuing receipts for payment of land revenue by people. If any complaint was received to the effect

that printed books were not so being used, the village officers concerned could be fined to the extent of thrice the amount involved. Government would draw the attention of all jamabandi officers to the rules on the question.

No. 12.—Special grant for the moral, material and educational advancement of Adikarnatakas.

Mr. M. HANUMANTHAIYA (Minorities).

Mr. M. HANUMANTHAIYA prayed that an annual grant of a lakh of rupees be graciously sanctioned and placed at the disposal of the Special Officer for the Depressed Classes to chalk out a programme and take steps for the moral, material and educational advancement of the community, as such a course alone would be in accordance with the intention underlying the Government order appointing the special officer. He also suggested that some allowance be given to the special officer for looking after this work, as a sort of inducement for him to take added interest in the uplift of the depressed classes.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that the Revenue Commissioner himself had been appointed as the Special Officer and that this step had been taken with a view to ensure the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes, since all the Deputy Commissioners were under his general control and since also he had certain funds at his disposal which could be utilised for the work.

Mr. M. HANUMANTHAIYA requested that the services of an additional clerk be made available to the Revenue Commissioner in view of this additional work.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that that was a matter which might well be left to the Revenue Commissioner himself. And, as the Revenue Commissioner had larger powers than the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who was formerly the Special Officer, the speaker thought that no one need feel any doubts in the matter of the suitability of the present arrangement.

No. 13.—Grant of lands to poor and landless Adikarnatakas.

Mr. M. MADIAH (Minorities).

Mr. M. MADIAH prayed that instructions be kindly issued to the district and local officers of the State to use all possible dispatch in granting lands to poor and landless Adikarnatakas applying for the same.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that in the previous year alone, about 4,000 acres of land had been granted to Adikarnatakas.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK remarked that only waste and useless lands were being granted at present. Such land was of no benefit to anybody. The poor people would be eternally grateful to Government if they were given good lands, such as had been included at present in excise and forest reserves and Amrut Mahal Kavals.

No. 14.—Transfer of 14 villages and 7 kaval villages of Dandinasivara Hobli in Turuvekere Taluk to Kadaba Hobli, Gubbi Taluk.

Mr. (Patel) DODDE GOWDA (Gubbi Taluk).

Mr. (Patel) DODDE GOWDA stated that the villages of Dandinasivara Hobli, which formerly belonged to Gubbi Taluk, had since been transferred to the jurisdiction of Turuvekere Taluk. Of these, 14 villages including 2 *firkas* of Sampige and Hosahalli and Agrahar and Kurubarahalli and 7 kaval villages were too far from Turuvekere. There were not sufficient facilities of communication between these villages and Turuvekere. The raiyats were experiencing much difficulty to go to Turuvekere and be back after finishing their business. He therefore prayed that Government be pleased to retransfer these villages from Dandinasivara Hobli in Turuvekere Taluk to Kadaba Hobli in Gubbi Taluk.

Mr. HANUME GOWDA, however, opposed the representation and said that the existing arrangements were quite satisfactory.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. S. Abdul Wajid) replied that he did not agree with the mover of the representation that there were no

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facilities of communication between the villages referred to and Turuvekere which is the taluk headquarter. The villages were also not far off from the two railway stations at Yelladabagi (Sampige Road railway station) and Ammasandra. Besides, there were bus services between Tumkur and Nonavinakere passing through Banasandra and Turuvekere. For these reasons, he did not believe that the existing arrangement meant any difficulties to the raiyats as pointed out by the mover of the representation.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) observed that, if the present state of affairs was difficult for the villagers, the villagers would certainly represent the case before Government. He also added that it was too early to say that the arrangement recently effected had resulted in difficulties for the villagers and that therefore the existing arrangement might continue for the present.

No. 15.—Shifting of the Taluk Office, Hiriyur, inside the town.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH, Hiriyur Taluk.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH represented that as the Taluk Office at Hiriyur was at a distance of a mile from the town and in a forest, people having to go there on business were being put to very great inconvenience. He added that the town was decaying day by day, probably because the treasury—which was always regarded as the abode of Goddess Lakshmi—was shifted outside the town. He therefore prayed that the Government be pleased to locate the Taluk Office inside the town as before.

The PRESIDENT replied that the proposal involved considerable cost but that it would nevertheless be considered.

No. 16.—Abolition of irrigation cess in the Malnad.

Mr. Hosakoppa KRISHNA RAO (Koppa Taluk).

Mr. [Hosakoppa KRISHNA RAO, in moving this representation, stated that the question was frequently coming up before the House and, however much the Government disliked the subject, the members from the Malnad would not feel tired of bringing it up again and again until some relief was afforded to them. So far as the members believed, there was no doubt whatever that irrigation cess was a double and unjust levy. Government themselves had conceded it once or twice in the past, and as a matter of fact an announcement had been made in open Assembly that the levy was unjust. On that account the people of the Malnad were hoping that Government would pass orders abolishing the levy. But, for reasons best known to themselves, Government had not passed orders abolishing the cess. The speaker's information was that the Revenue Commissioner was opposed to the levy of the cess, but that, in connection with resettlement operations, the Survey Superintendent had recommended the levy and his suggestion was acted upon by the Government notwithstanding the Revenue Commissioner's opposition. When once the question came up for consideration, only 27 taluks had been settled, and Government then stated that they would not levy the cess in other taluks. Thereby they almost practically conceded the contention that it was an unjust levy and yet the injustice had not been removed.

Even on merits, he thought, there was no meaning or justice in levying the cess in the Malnad wherein cultivation was carried on with the help of only rainwater and not from irrigation sources. They, in common with the raiyats of the Maidan, were feeling the burden of heavy assessment and stood in dire need of relief. They would be greatly obliged to Government if the irrigation cess was abolished and relief given to them at least in that way. Formerly the irrigation cess fund was being utilised for rural improvement and even that practice was not put an end to. This was an additional reason why the cess should be abolished. If the Government were not willing to abolish it immediately, he requested that the levy might be postponed till the next re-settlement. If neither of these requests was acceded to, he urged that the Government might at least be

pleased to give liberal grants out of the irrigation cess fund for the improvement of Malnad taluks.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that the subject had been discussed threadbare in 1927 and a comprehensive order explaining the position had been issued. Government had consulted all the concerned officers before and were assured that there could possibly be no question of a double levy. In the year 1936 or 1937, the same question had again come up for consideration, and on that occasion the Dewan pointed out that the question of abolition of the cess had already been considered very elaborately in 1927 and that it could not be re-opened at that stage. The speaker therefore felt that no useful purpose would be served in discussing the same question over and over again.

Mr. Hosakoppa KRISHNA RAO prayed that his alternative suggestion at least might be considered.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that that question also need not arise at the present time since Government were contemplating to undertake repairs to various tanks in the Malnad itself. Secondly, Government were already giving grants to District Boards for the improvement of roads out of the Irrigation Cess Fund in the Malnad Districts. This would not have been possible if the cess had not been levied. It would not be correct, therefore, to say that the villages were not receiving any benefit from the levy of the cess in the Malnad, and that therefore the cess should be abolished. Thirdly, the irrigation cess was being levied even from the days of the British Commission, and such a levy could not be suddenly abolished without sufficient cause.

Mr. Hosakoppa KRISHNA RAO then stated that members from the Malnad would continue to urge the matter on the attention of the Government till such time as the cess was abolished.

Mr. RAMANNA GOWDA represented that the Government should not levy any fresh contribution from the people of the Malnad in connection with tank repairs.

The PRESIDENT replied that that question was not before the House just then.

No. 17.—Award of land compensation for lands acquired for Mandya Town Extension.

Messrs. BASAVANNADEVARU (Yelandur Taluk); **G. MALLANNA** (Mysore Taluk); **GURUBASAPPA** and **K. N. PUTTANNA** (Chamarajnagar Taluk); **Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY** (Mysore City Municipality); **Lokasevaniratha B. SIDDALINGA SETTY** (Krishnarajanagar Taluk); **T. S. SHIVALINGASWAMY** (T. Narsipur Taluk); **Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR** (Minorities); **K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG** (Krishnarajpet Taluk); **H. P. BASAPPA** (Heggaddevankote Taluk); **K. C. SUBBANNA** (Gundlupet Taluk); **S. C. MALLIAH** (Maddur Taluk) and **J. DEVIAH** (Mandya Taluk).

Mr. J. DEVIAH prayed that lands be awarded in exchange for lands acquired for Mandya Town Extension.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that there were rules on the subject according to which lands could be given in exchange provided lands were available and the parties were prepared to accept them in exchange.

Mr. J. DEVIAH stated that parties would gladly accept lands in exchange and added that lands were also available for being given. But the chief difficulty in all such cases was, he complained, that the officers took years together for putting the parties in possession of the lands ordered to be given in exchange. By such inordinate delays, he represented, the parties were being inconvenienced very much. He further represented that in other cases where cash compensation was given, the rates awarded were unconscionably low. The valuation of land was not made on any sound basis. The value which lands in the vicinity might have fetched several years ago was being taken into consideration and awards made without regard to the prevailing rates.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU enquired whether the speaker was referring to compensation in respect of dry lands or wet lands.

Mr. J. DEVIAH replied that that all lands acquired for extension or shifting of towns and villages were dry.

If the parties claimed higher awards, they would be referred to the District Court. It was only those who could afford it that would go in appeal but the majority of raiyats were unable to do so. He therefore requested that the parties must not be put to the necessity of resorting to courts of appeal. The speaker wished that in all cases of acquisition for purposes like town extension, etc., the parties must first be given exchange lands and the acquisition proceeded with only thereafter, so that they might not be inconvenienced in any way.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO brought to notice that in a certain case about 2½ acres of land near Induvala village had been acquired a long time before but that neither crop compensation nor land compensation had been awarded so far. What was worse, his information was that even the acquisition proceedings had not been taken. The member therefore agreed with the previous speaker that exchange lands should be given before acquisition was effected.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that Deputy Commissioners might, with the sanction of Government, grant lands in exchange in lieu of cash compensation.

No. 18.—Conferring certain powers on the Land Acquisition Officer, Krishnarajasagara, in the matter of award of exchange land, etc., as compensation to expropriated raiyats.

Messrs. BASAVANNA DEVARU Yelandur Taluk); **G. MALLANNA** (Mysore Taluk); **GURUBASAPPA** and **K. N. PUTTANNA** (Chamarajanagar Taluk); **Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY** (Mysore City Municipality); **Lokasevaniratha B. SIDDALINGA SETTY** (Krishnarajnagar Taluk); **T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY** (T.-Narsipur Taluk); **Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR** (Minorities); **K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG** (Krishnarajpet Taluk); **H. P. BASAPPA** (Heggaddevankote Taluk); **K. C. SUBBANNA** (Gundlupet Taluk); **S. C. MALLIAH** (Maddur Taluk) and **J. DEVIAH** (Mandya Taluk).

Lokasevaniratha Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY prayed that the Land Acquisition Officer be empowered (1) to award land compensation or cash compensation in lieu of lands already awarded as compensation for acquisition of lands for 88, 106, 120 and 124 feet contours, if the lands originally awarded were found to be unfit for cultivation and also to award crop compensation from the date of the original award since he had no such powers at present and was therefore invariably directing the parties to represent the matter to the Deputy Commissioner; (2) to award crop compensation from the date of submersion of the land till the date of payment of the awarded amount in cases where there had been delay in the acquisition proceedings in respect of lands that came under submersion in the above stages; (3) to sanction cash or land compensation for lands awarded as wet but later found to be not irrigable; (4) to award crop compensation and exchange lands in lieu of wet or dry lands already awarded when such lands were found to be unfit for cultivation; and (5) to award, as compensation, lands selected by the expropriated raiyats either in the special areas or elsewhere, in preference to other *darkhastdars*.

He added that where the villagers objected to the award of the land to the expropriated raiyats either before or after the award was passed, such objections should not be considered. In some cases, it was likely that parties might feel that lands proposed to be acquired were really not required and if so, they might bring such cases to notice. But according to the existing rules, the parties concerned had to approach only the Deputy Commissioner since the Land Acquisition Officer who was easily accessible to the parties had no power to take any action in such matters. But the difficulty so far as the parties were concerned was that the Deputy Commissioner, who had very many other duties to perform, could not promptly go to the spot, make the necessary personal enquiries, and decide things satisfactorily to those concerned. For these reasons the speaker considered it necessary to grant to the Land Acquisition Officer the powers referred to above, and also to stipulate that all orders passed by that officer were non-appealable.

Mr. CHINNE GOWDA supported the representation. He stated that in certain instances of acquisitions small strips of land were left unacquired,

which were of no use to the expropriated raiyats but for which no compensation was paid. He urged that such strips should also be taken into account while awarding compensation.

As regards lands for being given in exchange, he said that useful lands were available only in excise reserves and Amrut Mahal Kavals and requested that only such lands should be given in exchange for acquired lands.

He then referred to the rumour which was current in his taluk to the effect that the office of the present Land Acquisition Officer would be wound up shortly and prayed that it should be kept on for some more time so that the same officer, who was familiar with all the cases, might dispose of all the disputes which had arisen in connection with land acquisition.

Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY represented that the procedure prescribed in respect of acquisition and payment of compensation was working as a great hardship on the raiyats. For instance, a period of only one month was given to the expropriated raiyats for selecting the lands which they wanted to be given in exchange. The raiyats were also told that if they did not select lands within the allotted time no lands would be granted thereafter. The case would be disposed of and some nominal cash compensation awarded and kept in deposit. For this reason, they would select some land without having the opportunity of verifying that it was useful and otherwise desirable. If unfortunately land selected by them happened to be worthless, the raiyats would be obliged to incur heavy expenditure for years together before it became fit for cultivation. The member therefore urged that sufficient time ought to be given to the raiyats for selecting proper lands. He also urged that the office of the Land Acquisition Officer should not be wound up for some time to come, since there were a number of old cases still pending disposal.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) observed that the members were perhaps referring to old cases and that in a majority of recent cases the raiyats were quite content with cash compensation.

Mr. Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY however did not think so, that the cash compensation offered in 9 out of 10 cases was unreasonably low, and that therefore barely any one was anxious to receive compensation in cash.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO pointed out that in many instances, although the lands had been submerged long back, acquisition proceedings had not yet commenced. He represented that in such cases the expropriated raiyats had been put to a lot of difficulty.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that if there were any such cases, they would be looked into. But, so far as the kind of cases referred to by the previous speakers were concerned, namely that sometimes useless lands were given in exchange, that very often lands were not available at all, and so on, they seemed to relate, if at all, to old cases of submersion, and if so, they would necessarily have to go up to Government for disposal. It was therefore not possible to empower the Special Land Acquisition Officer himself to dispose them of. With regard to the point that the Deputy Commissioner had many other duties to perform and therefore was unable to attend to acquisition cases, he pointed out that in future, at any rate, the Deputy Commissioner would have sufficient time for attending to the work, in view of the bifurcation of the Mysore District. As regards the Special Land Acquisition Officer being kept on for some more time in view of pending cases, he stated that it was found that there was not work enough for the said officer to be kept on, but added that even though the office was wound up, another officer who was formerly doing land acquisition work would be posted for duty instead, until all the cases were disposed of.

Mr. Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY pointed out that there were still any number of villages in the canal area the residents of which were all suffering from malaria. It was therefore absolutely necessary that lands in such villages should be acquired, and this work could

best be done by the Special Land Acquisition Officer. The Sub-Division Officer, he thought, could not do full justice to this work.

The PRESIDENT said that the suggestion would be considered.

No. 19.—Maintenance of an avenue register in each taluk.

Mr. K. RAMANNA (Hole-Narsipur Taluk).

Mr. K. RAMANNA represented that avenue trees all along the high roads in the State had been planted and reared by the villagers. But, if any of the trees dried up or were uprooted by winds, sometimes the real owners were not allowed to take them but some influential persons near by would take them away. This, he said, was the main reason why of late the villagers were not enthusiastic about planting and rearing trees, both in place of dead ones as well as on the sides of roads recently constructed. No register was being maintained by any one to prove one's own *hak* for the trees. He therefore prayed that Government be pleased to order the opening of a Hakdari Register for each taluk in respect of all avenue trees now standing and also those that would be planted and reared in future.

Mr. K. VENKATARAMIAH, supporting the representation, observed that the Dewan during his tours and on other occasions was consistently encouraging people to plant fruit and flower trees and this advice was being acted upon by the villagers. But in the absence of any Hakdari Register, it would be very difficult to prove, some time later, who the real owners were. So he too prayed that a register be ordered to be opened for each taluk and maintained up-to-date.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that orders about the maintenance of *hiduvali patrikes* had been passed so long back as 1930. Secondly, in accordance with another order passed so recently as 1938, *sannads* had to be given to those who planted flower or fruit trees. Availing himself of that order, whoever wanted to establish his claim might get *sannads* from the authorities concerned.

Mr. K. RAMANNA enquired who should maintain the Hakdari Register, according to that order.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that the Revenue Department should maintain it.

Mr. K. RAMANNA represented that the order was not in force in many places and requested that it might be enforced.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH suggested that Government might take action to auction all avenue trees standing by the side of abandoned roads. He brought to notice that at present anybody and everybody was free to remove all dried up trees, or even green ones, since nobody was questioning persons actually cutting and removing them.

No. 20.—Appointment of Nala Manegars to all major tanks.

Messrs. M. SHIVABASAPPA and M. R. SIVAPPA (Tiptur Taluk) and **C. BHASKARAIAH** (Tiptur Municipality).

Mr. M. SHIVABASAPPA represented that water supply to lands was not being regulated properly. While bagayet lands were supplied with sufficient water, other kinds of lands were not receiving supply even to a small extent. In the case of a few tanks for which Nala Manegars were appointed, the lands were receiving proper supplies. In view of that experience, he prayed that Government be pleased to appoint Nala Manegars to all major tanks.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY said that he had no objection to the appointment of Nala Manegars for particular major tanks for which such appointments were considered necessary. For instance, the *atchkat* of the Hoskote tank extended over a long distance of 12 miles and it could not be said with certainty that water let in was reaching all the lands. In such cases, where the raiyats themselves could not easily regulate the supply, Nala Manegars might be appointed. But he was not in favour of Nala Manegars being appointed for all the major tanks.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that he agreed with this latter view. There were about 2,000 major tanks in the

State and if Nala Manegars were to be appointed for all of them, he was afraid that the scheme would involve prohibitive cost. Where however the patel of a village could not manage the supply of water to all the lands under a particular tank, and if that tank was a major one and served a number of villages, he had no objection to a Nala Manegar being appointed.

Mr. M. R. SIVAPPA explained that in some cases, raiyats were at a loss to know whether complaints in respect of non-supply of water should be preferred before the Public Works Department or the Revenue Department with a view to securing relief. Personally, the speaker thought that the Revenue Department should be entrusted with the power of regulating supplies. In this connection he pointed out that in some places the patels were making invidious distinctions in the matter of proper supply of water, as a result of which a few lands got the maximum supply while all the others got little or none. He thought that such irregularities would cease if Nala Manegars were appointed in all cases and placed under the control of the Revenue Department.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that there was no room left for doubt as to which department was in charge of supply of water from tanks, as the position had been clarified in the Irrigation Act itself. In a few special cases, tanks had been specially entrusted to the Public Works Department, and in such cases an officer of the Public Works Department was constituted as the Irrigation Officer. In all other cases, Revenue Officers were also the Irrigation officers.

As regards Patels not discharging their duties properly, the speaker regretted that they should have given cause for complaint. But he pointed out that the remedy lay in the hands of the villagers themselves. They could well ask for the constitution of tank panchayets. Or, if they preferred, they might ask that the village panchayets themselves be entrusted with the powers of tank panchayets.

No. 21.—Restoration of breached tanks in Yelandur Taluk, at Government cost.

Messrs. BASAVANNADEVARU (Yelandur Taluk); **G. MALLANNA** (Mysore Taluk); **GURUBASAPPA** and **K. N. PUTTANNA** (Chamarajnagar Taluk); **Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY** (Mysore City Municipality); **Lokasevaniratha B. SIDDALINGA SETTY** (Krishnarajanagar Taluk); **T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY** (T.-Narsipur Taluk); **Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR** (Minorities); **K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG** (Krishnarajapet Taluk); **H. P. BASAPPA** (Heggaddevanakote Taluk); **K. C. SUBBANNA** (Gundlupet Taluk); **S. C. MALLIAH** (Maddur Taluk); and **J. DEVIAH** (Mandya Taluk).

Mr. BASAVANNADEVARU stated that certain tanks in the Yelandur taluk which had breached long ago, had not so far been repaired and that consequently the raiyats, especially of Amble, Yeriyur and two other villages, could not raise any wet crops on the *atchkat* and they were undergoing losses. He therefore prayed that Government be pleased to restore these tanks, recovering the usual contribution from the raiyats as in the case of Government villages.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) stated that there was some difficulty in the way of entertaining the request, since *mutchalikas* executed by the raiyats of jahgir villages might not always be enforceable under the provisions of the law as at present. It was to clear all doubts in this behalf that amendment of the Land Revenue Code had now been taken up and an amending bill was before the Legislative Council. If the amendment was passed, jodi villages could be treated as being on a par with Government villages and Government could then obtain *mutchalikas* from the raiyats, recover the contribution from them and proceed to repair the tanks.

Secondly, the Jahgir had no funds and unless a loan was granted by the Government on the security of jahgir revenue, it would not be possible to restore the tanks in the near future. But any loan, if given, might not be easy of recovery under the present conditions. Government were therefore considering how best the problem could be solved and orders would be passed as early as possible.

Mr. BASAVANNADEVARU requested that orders be expedited, as the tanks had long remained in disrepair.

Mr. A. VENKATESIAH pointed out that it would not be possible to collect contributions from the jahgir raiyats. Already the Jahgir's income had gone down. Even the revenue assessment due for the past 6 or 7 years had been found to be difficult of collection. In almost every case of arrear, suits had been filed before the Civil Court at Nanjangud. If, therefore, the Government insisted that contribution should be paid down before the works were undertaken, the difficulties of the raiyats would continue for ever.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that all that he was in a position to say at present was that every effort would be made to see what could be done to restore the tanks, the procedure to be followed being just the same as in the case of Government villages.

No. 22.—Opening of Agricultural Colonies for the benefit of the unemployed.

Messrs. BASAVANNADEVARU (Yalandur Taluk); G. MALLANNA (Mysore Taluk); GURUBASAPPA and K. N. PUTTANNA (Chamarajnagar Taluk); Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY (Mysore City Municipality); Lokasevaniratha B. SIDDALINGA SETTY (Krishnarajnagar Taluk); T. S. SIVALINGASWAMY (T. Narsipur Taluk); Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR (Minorities); K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG (Krishnarajpet Taluk); H. P. BASAPPA (Heggaddevankote Taluk); K. C. SUBBANNA (Gundlupet Taluk); S. C. MALLIAH (Maddur Taluk); and J. DEVIAH (Mandya Taluk).

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH moved the representation that agricultural colonies be started for the benefit of the unemployed by granting them free of cost, lands fit for cultivation. In doing so, he said that agriculture as an occupation needed to be improved in the State. With this object in view, the Government had been spending lots of money every year on agricultural schools and farms in different places. No doubt a number of young men were being trained in scientific agriculture in different agricultural schools, but after coming out of the schools, only such of the candidates as had lands of their own were making practical use of what they learnt at school. All the remaining trained students were trying to get Government jobs, but obviously all of them could not be absorbed in the services. In other words, the trained men were only going to aggravate the situation caused by the unemployment of educated men in the State. The best way to solve the problem appeared to be to make suitable lands available to all men trained in agriculture so that they could not only put to practical use what they had learnt at school but also be a source of inspiration and example to the agricultural population of the localities concerned.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO supported the representation and added that if the suggestion was acted upon, the individuals concerned could also hold practical demonstrations for the benefit of the agriculturists in general.

Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY referred to the large number of graduates who were being turned out by the University every year and to the vast expanse of arable land available in different parts of the State, and said that if the Government divided such lands into small plots and gave them away to educated unemployed persons for cultivation, all of them would be helped, even if the Government did not give any cash advances. It might be that the Bhadra Colony scheme did not prove a success and that on that account, the Government might be hesitating to take up smaller schemes elsewhere. But the Government need not have any doubts about the success of future schemes, provided lands were granted to really earnest young men. He therefore suggested that a classified list of available lands be prepared for such district and young men who were willing to take up such plots of lands for cultivation might be given the lands and helped to eke out their living. Incidentally, by accepting this suggestion the Government would be adequately providing for the welfare of the future generations also, and since waste land would be brought under the plough, the Government would also be making sure of additions to the revenues of the State.

Mr. BHOGIMALLIAH sounded a note of warning that in their anxiety for the

success of the proposed scheme the Government should not be over-liberal in granting lands. He suggested that between 5 and 10 acres of land ought to be sufficient in the case of each applicant.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that the idea of Government was to give only a reasonable extent of land in each case. He added that the Irwin Canal Working Committee also had discussed this very scheme and reserved about 100 acres of land in the Canal area for being granted to deserving young men. If qualified men with the necessary capital and earnestness came forward, small plots out of the said extent of land would be given to be cultivated under a colonisation scheme. The experience of Government in the case of Bhadra Colony having been none too encouraging, Government had decided to make only small beginnings in the future. If any one of the members of the Assembly could recommend suitable young men, Government would be very glad to consider their cases and grant suitable lands.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY said that he had suggested such a scheme being tried under the Irwin Canal Area several years ago. He was very glad to support the representation.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA suggested that in addition to granting lands, cash advances also might be given in all deserving cases.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that the question of such help would arise only if the colonists showed sufficient self-help.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA stated that the experience of Bhadra Colony need not be allowed to interfere with making cash advances in the case of other colonies. Personally he felt that the loss in the case of Bhadra Colony was due to the fact that liberal financial help was given without proper investigation and that in future, if sufficient and careful enquiries were made about the solvency of applicants, the experiment was bound to work well.

Mr. K. MUNIVENKATAPPA requested that lands in the proposed colonies must be given in sufficient numbers to the Thigalar community.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that the request would be considered after the details of the scheme were worked out and if sufficient land was available.

Mr. N. BHOGIMALLIAH enquired where the scheme was proposed to be tried to begin with.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that the experiment would be first tried in Induval. There were also some other lands in view and members of the Assembly were also free to suggest if any other blocks of lands were, in their opinion, more suitable.

No. 23.—Abolishing of mutation fee on transactions relating to sale, etc.

Mr. (Patel) VEERE GOWDA (Dodballapur Taluk).

Mr. (Patel) VEERE GOWDA stated that mutation fee of 8 annas per *hissa* was being recovered in respect of transactions relating to sale, hypothecation or mortgage. This new levy was weighing heavily on the poor raiyats. He therefore prayed that it be abolished in view of the economic depression through which the raiyats were passing.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) stated that formerly parties were obliged to pay mutation fees in every case of registration of change. Subsequently, however, a number of concessions and relaxations had been ordered. One of such relaxations was that in inheritance cases, the fee was not levied at all. In all cases in which Government lands were granted on *darkhast*, the fee was also not levied. The third instance of relaxation of the rules was in cases where lands once brought to auction for non-payment of revenue were subsequently restored to the original khatedar on payment of the arrears. In other cases, however, such as sale or other alienation, the changes had to be registered, and for that the maintenance of a special establishment in each taluk was inevitable. It was but right that the parties concerned should contribute towards the cost of such establishment. The levy, after all, was not heavy and

he did not believe that it was causing any hardship.

Mr. (Patel) VEERE GOWDA represented that even in the case of sale or other alienations, the purchaser or hypothecatee or mortgagee had to incur many items of expenditure before getting possession of the land in question. But he had the satisfaction that for all that expenditure, he had one return, namely a new property. In the case of the mutation fee, however, nobody had that consolation. In other words, the Government were not creating any new right, title or interest in favour of the person paying the fee. It was on that ground that he would once again urge that the mutation fee be abolished.

Mr. SONNAPPA stated that in nine cases out of ten the seller, hypothecator or mortgagor was too poor to pay even the charges which he was legitimately bound to bear and it was the purchaser, hypothecatee or mortgagee that would actually meet such expenditure. So, apart from theory, this levy was an additional burden on such persons. He therefore urged that the mutation fee ought to be abolished.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU regretted that in the opinion of Government it would not be possible to add to the list of exemptions any further. Members of the House might remember that by getting the transactions registered, the concerned persons were only making sure of their own title. If a party obtained an extract of the Record of Rights Register and produced it before the court, such extract would be accepted as presumptive proof of his title. For such a valuable record a small levy of 8 annas could not be regarded as too heavy.

Mr. SITHARAMIAH suggested that in the light of the discussions so far, the levy need not be abolished, but might well be reduced to 4 annas.

Mr. MAYI GOWDA said that there was real difficulty in the case of persons applying for registration of change in respect of a large number of lands or transactions.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) stated that irrespective of the number, a maximum levy of Rs. 5 has been prescribed.

Mr. MAYI GOWDA urged that whatever the maximum fee prescribed, there should be no levy for noting the changes consequent upon simple mortgages, because there might be any number of such transactions with reference to one and the same item of property. The member would not have much grievance if payment was insisted upon only in the case of sales and mortgages with possession.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that this point would be considered.

No. 25.—Obtaining the views of the members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council on the report of the Political Reforms Committee.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA (Shimoga Municipality).

Mr Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA prayed that as soon as the report of the Political Reforms Committee was out, the same might be placed before the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and the views of the members of the two bodies be submitted to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and His Highness' orders thereon obtained. In doing so, he stated that the ambition of His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur was "to ensure that the actions of the Government were brought into greater harmony with the wishes and the interests of the people." This policy was being steadfastly maintained by His Highness the present Maharaja, Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur also. The Assembly was proud of its record of work ever since it was established and in consideration of the great sense of responsibility which the Assembly was showing, His Highness the Maharaja appointed what was now known as the Seal Committee in the year 1922 for suggesting the extent and nature of the further reforms that might be effected in the constitution of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. That Committee had recommended that in view of the good work which stood to the credit of

the Assembly, wider powers and privileges should be conferred on it. Since then the Assembly had proved itself worthy of still enlarged powers. For considering this question, a Committee had been appointed recently by the Government and their recommendations were eagerly awaited by all sections of the people. It would be purposeless to anticipate what the recommendations of the Committee were going to be, but it was a fact that in no other State in India was a similar Committee appointed with as wide terms of reference as in Mysore. This in itself spoke volumes for the breadth of vision of the Government of Mysore as well as for the political fitness of the subjects of Mysore. Mahatma Gandhi himself had exhorted the Dewans of other States to follow the example set by His Highness the Maharaja and the Dewan of Mysore. In this view, it was needless to state that special significance would naturally be attached to the recommendations of the Committee which was now sitting in this State. Whatever else might or might not happen, one thing was clear, that the reforms which would be granted as a result of this Committee's recommendations would hold good at least for another 20 or 30 years, so that, the question was of paramount interest to the State as a whole. Secondly, the appointment of the Committee under reference was the result of a resolution brought up at the Legislative Council by a non-official member thereof. For these two reasons, it was natural for members to ask that the report of the Committee should be placed before the two Houses. As a matter of fact, one might even go to the length of saying that the recommendations of the Committee would be of more than State-wide interest and importance for the reason that certain questions connected with the coming of All-India Federation also had been included in the terms of reference. In this view the Committee's recommendations as well as the views and opinions expressed thereon by responsible members of the public of this State would come in for review in all parts of India. It was essential that the elected representatives of the 65 lakhs of the subjects of the State should examine the recommendations of such an important Committee well in time. It was an accident that the representation which the speaker was moving at the moment stood in the name of only one member. But the subject-matter of the representation was one in which the entire House was keenly interested. He therefore appealed to the House to view this representation as its common property and accept it unanimously. He also appealed to the Government to view this representation with the utmost possible sympathy.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH supported the representation for the reason that Government would only be strengthening their own hands if they secured the support of the Constitutional Houses of the State in view of the agitation carried on by certain persons in the State. It would also be easy for members of the two Houses to co-operate with the Government in working the orders which the Government were going to pass on the report, if the previous support of the two Houses was secured by the Government. By not doing so, the Government would only be giving room for the agitators to lead up to unnecessary hitches, and differences of opinion. There was an impression for which, of course, there was no warrant, that Government had appointed as members of the Reforms Committee, their own nominees with not much backing from the tax-payers and that these members would take care to make only such recommendations as the Government were sure to relish and that for this reason, the recommendations of the Committee could never command the confidence of the tax-payers in general. As a matter of fact, comments of this nature were already being made. There was only one effective reply that Government could give to such irresponsible comments, and that was by placing the report of the Committee before the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council for dispassionate consideration so that the world at large might come to know that the Committee

and its report commanded the respect of the whole State. By accepting this representation, the Government would be making sure of the sincere co-operation of the two Houses in future also. There was no doubt whatever that Mysore was politically the most advanced State in India and for this reason the eyes of all patriots in India were turned towards Mysore which was hammering out a constitution best suited to an Indian State in the present political state. The Committee's report was going to be a momentous document in the political history of India and it was but reasonable to hope that such an important document would not be disposed of by Government without consulting the true representatives of the people The speaker did not believe that there was going to be any difference of opinion on this point.

Mr. G. MALLANNA said that that was not correct and that there was some difference of opinion about the advisability of placing the report before the Assembly.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA, in further supporting the representation, stated that he also was aware that many comments were being made about the personnel of the Reforms Committee which was now sitting. He wholeheartedly agreed with the previous speaker that the only effective way of refuting such comments would be to place the Committee's report before the Constitutional Assemblies of the State. Personally he would go further and suggest that Government might as well arrange for a referendum throughout the State, as was being done on every important matter in Switzerland, for example,—a country with which the Dewan had rightly compared Mysore—so that members of the Assembly as also of the Council would have a voice to tell the people that whatever reforms were going to be granted had been approved of by all reasonable men in the State and that people should not allow themselves to be misled by interested politicians.

The term of office of the present Assembly was no doubt soon expiring and in this view it might not be practicable for the Government to consider the recommendations of the Committee and then place it before the Assembly. It might perhaps be for this reason that Government had stated, in reply to a certain question already put by the members, that the Committee's report was not going to be placed before the Assembly, but this reply of Government was being resented by many representatives of the people. Secondly, if the Assembly was to be reconstituted in the near future, the preparation of the voters' lists would be taken up in right earnest immediately But if this work should be done satisfactorily, it would be well if the Government took sufficient time over it, placing the Committee's report before the present Assembly in the meanwhile. But even if the Government did not propose to extend the term of the Assembly and of the Legislative Council, it was quite possible, in his opinion, for the Government to place the report before the Representative Assembly at its next Dasara Session and before the Legislative Council in next December, elicit the views and opinions of the two Houses, and then obtain His Highness the Maharaja's gracious orders on the reforms that should be granted in view of the ability of the people's representatives to discharge higher privileges and responsibilities. The speaker assured the Government that he was not one of those who might favour the grant of full Responsible Government immediately, but he was sincerely of opinion that Responsible Government under the ægis of His Highness the Maharaja should be granted by stages within a period of 25 years from now.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH also spoke in favour of the representation. He believed that the reason why the Government were not in favour of placing the report before the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council was that if it was done and there was difference of opinion on the part of the members about the reasonableness of the Committee's recommendations, outsiders might get the impression that the recommendations were not very popular in the State. If this was so, he would assure the Government that

members of the House would take care to discuss the report with a due sense of responsibility and express unanimous opinions as far as possible, and that even if there was difference of opinion, the saner sections of the public would co-operate with the Government in making the proposed reforms a success.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER said that minority communities in the State apprehended that their interests might not be adequately safeguarded by the Reforms Committee and that they were yearning for an opportunity for expressing their own views on the Committee's recommendations. If those communities were to be assured that their interests were not going to be sacrificed by the majority communities, the only way in which Government could give them that assurance would be by placing the Committee's report before the Constitutional Houses in the State.

Mr. K. VENKATASAMIAH stated that the powers of the Assembly were going to be enlarged as a result of the Committee's recommendations and that for this reason it was essential that the Assembly should have a voice in shaping the reforms relating to the House. It was an accepted canon of judicial procedure that nobody's case should be disposed of without giving him a hearing. That canon held equally true in political matters also. For this reason he also prayed that the Committee's recommendations should be placed before the Assembly.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY endorsed the arguments adduced by the previous speakers and urged that the Committee's report ought to be placed before the Assembly and the Council. He added that this procedure would be in keeping with the spirit of the times also.

Lokasevaniratha Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY said that there were only two important political bodies in the State and that without consulting them the Government should not take action on such an important report as that of the Constitutional Reforms Committee. He suggested that a joint Session of both the Council and the Assembly be convened and the members of the two Houses consulted as to the extent and nature of the reforms to be granted for the future.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHIB stated that it would be good if the Committee's report was placed before the Assembly to see how the discussions were proceeding in the House. He was doubtful, how far the members of the House would be able to discuss the recommendations of the Committee and record decisions thereon. But he took this opportunity of emphasizing that the minority community of Muslims must be assured of at least 14 per cent of the seats in the Constitutional Assemblies of the State being reserved for it, as had been done in the case of the Madras Legislature for example.

The PRESIDENT said that the member appeared to be discussing the report of the Committee even before it was ready.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHIB said that he was making one special request at this stage, on behalf of the minority communities in general as a measure of precaution, and that he would be glad if the same was made known to the Committee before they submitted their recommendations to Government. He urged that the Muslims must be assured of a joint electorate with reservation of seats as in the case of elections to the Madras Local Boards. He concluded with the request that Government must guarantee the cultural, educational and linguistic solidarity of the Muslims.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO stated that members of the House could not compel the Government to accept their opinions on the Committee's report, but they were at least entitled to make their opinions known to the Government before orders on the Committee's recommendations were passed. The minority communities were entitled to place their views well in advance before the Government so that they might not feel that they never had an opportunity of expressing themselves on matters affecting them.

The speaker referred to the procedure adopted by the Hindu Law Reform Committee some time back and said that similarly the Constitutional Reforms

Committee also might circulate a questionnaire to all important men in the State so that they might communicate their opinions to the Committee. This, he suggested, should be printed in the form of a booklet and placed before the Assembly at the next Dasara Session, or a special Session of the Assembly might be held to discuss the question of reforms.

The PRESIDENT remarked that these suggestions related to the working of the Committee and that that was not the stage for offering such suggestions.

Mr. MIRZA AZEEZULLA BEIG stated that the Representative Assembly had long remained a recommendatory body, and deserved to be elevated to the position of a consultative body without further delay. He hoped that this happy consummation would result from the recommendations of the Reforms Committee. The Government need not take into account the comments which were said to be made by certain interested persons and that members of this Assembly could be depended upon to give their whole-hearted support to the recommendations of the Committee and to the orders of Government thereon, more especially if such orders were passed after consulting the Assembly.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO urged that whatever reforms were going to be granted, they should be such as to do credit to the dignity and tradition of the Representative Assembly, and that before the changes to be made in the constitution of this Assembly were decided upon, the House had a right to expect to be consulted in advance.

There were many ways, he said, in which the prestige and dignity of the Assembly could be enhanced. One of the ways in which this could be done, would be by His Highness the Maharaja inaugurating each Session of the Assembly. One advantage which would accrue from such an arrangement would be that His Highness the Maharaja would thereby be assisted in taking sustained interest in the day to day business of the Assembly. Secondly, if the above suggestion was accepted, the self-respect of members of the Assembly would also be enhanced. For suggesting reforms like these, members of the Assembly were really anxious to be consulted before orders were passed on the proposed reforms.

Mr. TIPPU SULTAN ALI KHAN said that the Government had appointed half a dozen additional members on the Reforms Committee simply because the Congress Party organised an agitation in that behalf. Such being the case, the Government ought to accede to the present representation from all members of the Assembly. After all, the decision of the Assembly was not binding on the Government. The Government were free to pursue such action as they thought was called for after ascertaining the views and opinions of the Assembly.

Mr. T. L. GANGOJI RAO was of opinion that if the Assembly was given an opportunity to discuss the report of the Reforms Committee, it might appear as though the Assembly sought to sit in judgment over the Reforms Committee. He therefore suggested that the opinions of the Assembly members might first be ascertained as to the reforms which were called for at present and that the Reforms Committee's report might be published thereafter.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA, in winding up the debate, observed that except for a single member, the Assembly was unanimously of opinion that the Reforms Committee's report should be placed before the two Constitutional Assemblies. Even the solitary member who had made a passing remark that there was some difference of opinion about the advisability of placing the report before the Assembly and the Council seemed to have made his statement under some misapprehension with regard to the object underlying this representation. It was not the object of any member of the House to sit in judgment over the recommendations of the Reforms Committee. Every member of the House was fully aware that the only person who was competent to sit in judgment over the Committee's report was His Highness the Maharaja. Members of the Assembly were only anxious to express their views and opinions on the report before the Government took any definite action thereon.

One or two of the previous speakers had attempted to initiate a discussion on the details relating to the future position of the Assembly and the Council. That circumstance by itself showed how enthusiastic the members felt over the question at issue. Bearing this in mind, the Government would be satisfying every member of the Assembly if they entertained the request under discussion.

Another circumstance to which he would invite the attention of the Assembly was that the speaker had given notice of a similar request in the form of a resolution at a previous session of the Assembly, but that unfortunately it could not be discussed. Going back still, the member stated that, when Sirdar Patel had visited the State in May 1938, and the speaker had conversations with him, he (the speaker) had requested the Sirdar to put it to the Government that the Constitutional Reforms Committee's recommendations ought to be placed before the Assembly and the Council for discussion. If the Government could not do so for any reason, the speaker would appeal to the Government to hold a joint session of the two Houses, elicit the views of the members on the Committee's report and place them before His Highness the Maha raja for consideration before orders of the Government were passed on the report.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) informed the House that the report of the Committee on Constitutional Reforms had not yet been received by Government. Government had not yet decided as to the action to be taken on the report. They would however note that most of the members of the Assembly were in favour of the Committee's report being published and the opinions of the Assembly invited thereon. At the present moment, however, they felt that such a procedure might mean much inconvenience. However, the action to be taken could only be considered after the report was received.

The House rose for lunch at 3-10 p.m. and reassembled at 3-40 p.m.

No. 26.—Additional grants for Primary Education.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA (Kadur Taluk).

Mr. K. MARULAPPA moved that larger grants be allotted for primary education. He observed that the arrangement made so far were inadequate in all parts of the State and requested that steps be taken to make the entire rural population literate.

The PRESIDENT observed that this question had already been discussed in various connections and that Government were doing everything possible in the direction suggested.

No. 27.—Appointment of an English teacher in every Urdu and Kannada Upper Primary School.

Messrs. S. RAMAPPA and S. ABDUL SATTAR (Srinivasapur Taluk).

Mr. S. RAMAPPA prayed that, in order to provide more facilities for studying English in rural parts, an experienced English teacher be appointed in each of the Urdu and Kannada Upper Primary School so as to enable the students to sit for the English Lower Secondary Examination.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) stated that this was being done as far as possible. So far English teachers had been appointed in about 20 such schools, but it was found that the number of pupils in those schools was very small. The request contained in this representation would continue to be given effect to in future if the number of pupils in any given school warranted such action. At the same time, he added that the department was of opinion that such an experiment was not desirable from the educational point of view. In spite of such opinion, Government were in favour of the experiment being tried in places where the convenience required to enable the students to sit for the English Lower Secondary Examination was not available near at hand.

Mr. S. SONNAPPA said that after getting through the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination the pupils were expected to receive instruction in English only. He suggested that instruction might well be imparted in English in the fifth year course. If

this was done, he expected a large number of pupils to join the class.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA brought to notice that the number of middle schools in Kolar District was very small and that in all those schools English classes might be attached to all the Kannada and Urdu Upper Primary Schools, particularly in the case of boys' schools.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN observed that in some places like Kyalnur the experiment under discussion did not work well. Besides, Upper Primary Schools with English classes attached to them would be neither primary schools nor middle schools properly so called.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH suggested that a number of S.S.L.C. passed men were available for appointment and that they might be appointed as English teachers in Upper Primary Schools.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that as it was only in the stage of experiment, not many hands could be absorbed in that way.

No. 28.—Proper housing of Muslim Primary Schools for boys and girls.

Mr. MIRZA M. AZEEZULLA BEIG (Minorities).

Mr. MIRZA M. AZEEZULLA BEIG represented that the premises in which Muslim Primary Schools for boys and girls in various places in the State were housed had not satisfactory and adequate arrangements for ventilation and the premises were in most insanitary environments, and the furniture therein was quite insufficient and mostly broken. He therefore prayed that proper arrangements be made for the housing of the schools and the supply of furniture and appliances so that this might be in keeping with the general standards obtaining in those schools. The point of this representation had been brought to the notice of different educational authorities already, but they were pleading inability to effect any improvement for want of funds. He would request Government to effect improvement in the directions indicated as far as possible, if not all at once.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) stated that as far as possible this would be done.

Mr. MIRZA AZEEZULLA BEIG said that in some of the schools there was nothing like furniture at all and that boys and girls had to sit on the ground. If it was not possible to supply benches to all the schools, there ought to be no difficulty in getting at least a sufficient number of planks from the State Forest for the use of the pupils.

No. 29.—Entertainment of a separate teacher in Middle Schools for teaching subjects in Agriculture and Industry.

Mr. C. NANJUNDE GOWDA (Tarikere Taluk).

Mr. C. NANJUNDE GOWDA prayed that as it was conducive to future progress, a separate instructor be appointed in all middle schools to teach subjects in agriculture and industry and that all the necessary facilities be provided therefor.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH supported the representation.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) promised to consider the suggestion.

No. 30.—Increase of salary to the teachers of the Primary Schools.

Mr. BASAPPA *alias* ROGAPPA (Harihar Sub-Taluk).

Mr. BASAPPA *alias* ROGAPPA represented that it was very difficult for primary school teachers to make a living out of the pay now being given to them. He requested that the grade of primary school teachers be fixed as Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 as in the case of teachers of middle and high schools and of some of the officials in the Education Department of Government.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHIB supported the representation and said that this was one of the most important and urgent matters which Government should take into consideration. He remarked that so long as the Government paid only Rs. 15 or less to primary school teachers they could not expect anything like efficiency from them and that all the pay given to the teachers in such scales was a sheer waste. He was of opinion that the minimum pay which should be given to any primary school master should be Rs. 20 in the grade of Rs. 20-1-30.

Mr. MEER MAHOMED SAHIB also supported the representation. He then brought to notice that one of the reasons why primary education had not improved in the State was that the teachers were kept on in the same place for a number of years together. He expected that if teachers were transferred from place to place at the end of every three years they might be expected to work efficiently.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that the question of improving the pay and prospects of primary school masters was already engaging the attention of Government and that needful action would be taken as early as possible.

No. 31.—Establishment of two Middle Schools for boys and one for girls in Kolar Gold Fields.

Mr. A. G. MUDDARACHAPPA (Bowringpet Municipality).

On behalf of the mover, **Mr. B. SRINIVASA RAO** requested that as Kolar Gold Fields happened to be the third biggest place in the Mysore State, with a large population, and as the existing Middle School in that area was insufficient to meet the needs of the student population, Government might be pleased to sanction two more Middle Schools for boys and one for girls in the said area.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) promised to consider the request.

No. 32.—Construction of a Primary School Building in Harihar Town.

Mr. MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB (Harihar Municipality).

Mr. MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB prayed that a new building for the Primary School in the Harihar Town be constructed very early since the accommodation therein was insufficient for the pupils. He added that this subject was being moved frequently and yet no action had been taken so far to improve the accommodation. He hoped that Government would take action at least now as prayed for.

No. 33.—Educational facilities in High Schools.

Mr. BASAPPA *alias* ROGAPPA (Harihar Sub-Taluk).

Mr. BASAPPA *alias* ROGAPPA prayed that the students belonging to backward classes and reading in high schools might be shown the same concessions as were shown to Mahomedan pupils in order that opportunities might thereby be created for their advancement.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that the present practice of granting special concessions to Mahomedan pupils was in vogue for a long time. If those concessions were asked to be extended to students of all communities in the State, the request might only mean that Muslim students also should forgo the concessions.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH stated that very poor students were to be found amongst all castes and creeds and it was the duty of the Government to help such pupils.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that the scholarships were meant to help poor students.

Mr. S. C BELURIAH stated that scholarships were so few that they could not possibly be of help to all poor boys and girls.

No. 34.—Teaching non-language subjects in Urdu in certain High Schools.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHIB (Minorities).

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHIB suggested that provision be made for teaching non-language subjects in Urdu language in one of the high schools in Mysore and Bangalore and also in Channapatna High School. He pointed out that the principle of teaching non-language subjects in the pupils' own vernacular had been accepted by all educational experts and in all countries of the world. Curiously enough, exception to this rule was to be found only in the Mysore State. It was a pity that non-language subjects were not being taught in Urdu in any of the Urdu schools in the State. Muslim pupils were finding it exceedingly difficult to study non-language subjects in English.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) stated that two points were involved in this representation.

In order to teach non-language subjects in Urdu, text-books on such subjects should be available as also a sufficient number of qualified teachers. Secondly, the Director of Public Instruction had attempted the very experiment under reference in one of the schools, with the available material. A separate Urdu section had been attempted in the Fort High School at Bangalore; but it was found that not even one student was willing to join the class.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHIB stated that that was probably due to want of confidence on the part of the pupils.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN stated that the opinion of the Advisory Committee for Muslim Education would be taken once again in the matter.

No. 35.—Provision for deputing girls to Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta for higher studies.

Dharmaparayane Srimathi ALAMMA (Women's Interest)

Dharmaparayane Srimathi ALAMMA represented that specific provision be made in the budget for deputing girls studying in the high schools and colleges in the State to Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta for higher studies. Many poor girls were anxious to take up higher studies outside the State, but could not do so for want of financial help.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) enquired why the girls should be anxious to go outside instead of continuing their studies in the State itself.

Srimathi ALAMMA replied that for studying subjects not taught in the State they had to go out, which they were prepared to do. In fact, if only scholarships were given, they were prepared to go to foreign countries also.

Srimathi D. SAKAMMA recalled that in the course of her budget speech she had represented that special provision be made in the budget for scholarships to girls, with a view to enabling them to take up higher studies in foreign countries and that she would reiterate that request on the present occasion also. She added that women were equipping themselves of late for employment in the Education and the Medical Departmen's and that they should be encouraged to specialise themselves in particular branches of study such as the Veterinary. In this view she urged that special scholarships should be provided for girls.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that if any intending candidates were forthcoming, their cases would be considered.

No. 36.—Employment of Muslim women as Head-mistresses of Muslim Girls' Schools.

Mr. M. ABDUL JABBAR (Minorities).

Mr. M. ABDUL JABBAR represented that inasmuch as Muslim Girls' Schools, by their very nature, required trained Muslim women to be appointed as Head-mistresses and as a sufficient number of such women were also available, they alone should be employed as Head-mistresses in the said schools.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) said that this was the policy of Government also.

No. 37.—Specifying the number of scholarships for each community on the population basis.

Mr. Shampur PAPANNA (Minorities).

Mr. Shampur PAPANNA represented that as several communities were grouped together and scholarships granted collectively, many poor and deserving boys were not getting any scholarships at all. He therefore requested that the number of scholarships for each community be specifically allotted on the population basis.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA, in supporting the representation, said that at present certain groups consisted of four or five communities, but only one or two scholarships were provided for each such group. As a result thereof, many communities were going without any scholarships. He therefore urged that Government should provide additional funds to the extent of Rs. 25,000 for scholarships and also see that every community got at least one scholarship, even though it happened to be clubbed with others.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) observed that it was not possible to follow the procedure suggested by Mr. Byanna. The only remedy

seemed to be to give scholarships to the different communities by rotation and that if the *ad hoc* committees appointed for the purpose of distributing scholarships followed this procedure, the different communities might not have just ground for complaint.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA pointed out that once a scholarship was given to a boy, it had to be continued to him until he completed the particular course. Otherwise, he would have to give up his studies in the middle. The best course therefore was to enhance the scholarship grant by Rs. 25,000 as already suggested.

Mr. D. VENKATARAMÀNAPPA said that some of the *ad hoc* committees might happen to favour applicants from particular communities if the funds at their disposal were limited. If all the deserving applicants should get scholarships, it was necessary that the allotment for scholarships should be enhanced.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA stated that as a member of one of the District Scholarship Committees, he was aware of the difficulties in distributing the scholarships. He said that the number of applicants for scholarships was generally far in excess of the scholarships available and that with a view to help the largest number of pupils, each scholarship was divided between two boys, though such a procedure was not contemplated in the rules. As a result of this, each scholar got Rs. 3 instead of Rs. 6, so that some additional relief in the shape of freeships had also to be given. But as the number of such scholars was more on account of the distribution of the sanctioned number of scholarships among double the number originally contemplated and as every scholarship holder was also entitled to a freeship, he urged that the number of freeships be increased substantially.

Secondly, he pointed out that at present non-Brahmin students were enjoying the bulk of the benefit of scholarships. Even among Brahmins some were educationally backward. There were also agriculturists even among Brahmins who were as backward as any other agriculturists. He thought that it was the duty of the Government to provide a sufficient number of scholarships for children of such people. He therefore requested the Government not to confine the scholarships to non-Brahmins only but to make them available to poor and deserving Brahmin boys also, the number of scholarships being fixed, if necessary, on the basis of the population of the community. All communities were equal in the eye of God and the member prayed that it ought to be so under the benevolent rule of His Highness the Maharaja also.

Mr. SYED MOHIYUDDIN HUSSAIN (Sur Khaji) said that there were two high schools in the Chitaldrug District, one at Chitaldrug and the other at Davangere. There were 20 to 30 Muslim boys studying in the Davangere High School and about 30 to 40 in the Chitaldrug High School. As against this number, the number of scholarships available to the Muslim students in the district was only 6. This being inadequate, each scholarship was being divided into two and 12 boys were given the benefit thereof for the last four or five years. Even then, all deserving boys were not getting help. The Muslim community being poor, it was necessary to increase the number of scholarships to Muslim students from 6 to 12 at least, so that if the existing practice of splitting each scholarship was continued, about a dozen more boys could be helped.

Mr. SHERKHAN agreed with Mr. Bhupalam Chandrasekharayya that, as the number of scholarship-holders had doubled itself as a result of splitting each scholarship into two, the number of freeships also required to be doubled.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER remarked that scholarship committees were not discharging their duties impartially. He brought to notice that in Channapatna, for example, scholarships had been granted much to the prejudice of poor and deserving students, to boys whose parents were quite well off. He suggested that an enquiry be held in the matter and that the amounts so far paid in the shape of scholarships to sons

of well-to-do persons be recovered from them and made available to poor boys. He also suggested that the scholarship committees should be more frequently reconstituted to prevent such injustice being done to poor students in future.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN observed that if specific instances of injustice or favouritism were brought to notice, the Director of Public Instruction would take steps to set matters right.

Mr. B. CHAMIAH was surprised at the statement made by Mr. Y. V. Muniswami Iyer and observed that it was nothing short of misrepresentation of facts.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER however asserted that he was stating the truth, that as a man on the spot he knew things better and that he would substantiate his statement if only an open enquiry was held.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH subscribed to the complaint and supported the suggestion made by Mr. Muniswami Iyer. It was a fact that a large number of scholarships were being given away to sons of the rich. The injustice now complained of, he thought, could be set right to some extent if a few members of the minority communities were also nominated to each scholarship committee.

Lokasevaniratha Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY said that things were really not so bad as were depicted by Messrs. Muniswami Iyer and H. K. Madiah. So far as he himself was aware, the members of scholarship committees were striving their best to see that only poor boys got the scholarships. It might be that the number of scholarships being small, many deserving boys were going without them. If that was so, it was up to the members of the House to request Government to increase the allotment for scholarships. But it would not be fair to level unholy charges against the members of scholarship committees. If irregularities of the nature complained of by Mr. Madiah had really taken place, the member could have taken objection to them and got them rectified in time.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH stated that in Malvalli, for example, the son of a municipal councillor and the son of a Mokhtyar had been given scholarships and this fact had already been taken to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction by him.

Mr. K. BALE GOWDA said that he had been a member of more than one scholarship committee and that he could say without any hesitation that things were not happening as described by Mr. Madiah. The complaint of Mr. Madiah, he thought, must be due to the fact that boys recommended by him were not given scholarships. The allotment for scholarships being small, not all the candidates that applied could be given scholarships, and for this reason the committees were selecting the most deserving among the applicants.

Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR represented that boys belonging to minority communities, however poor and deserving, were not getting the benefit of scholarships at all, as recommendations played a prominent part in the disposal of applications. It was therefore necessary to make proper arrangements to see that only poor and deserving boys got the scholarships, the provision for scholarships being suitably enhanced.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH expressed surprise at the statement made by the previous speaker, inasmuch as Mr. Veerabhadrachar should have been aware that scholarships allotted to one community could not be transferred to any other communities. So far as minority communities were concerned, a few of them had been clubbed together and a certain number of scholarships allotted for the group as a whole. Even if Mr. Veerabhadrachar himself were the chairman of the scholarship committee, he would not be in a position to give scholarships to all the communities and to all the applicants. And if in any case, injustice had been done, it was the duty of gentlemen like Mr. Veerabhadrachar to bring such instances to the notice of the concerned committee and get them rectified. There was no use not doing one's own duty and yet blaming others. He had no doubt that the committees were discharging their duties to the best of their ability and with a due sense of responsibility.

No. 38.—Scholarships and other facilities to Adikarnataka Students.

Mr. HANUMANTHAIYA (Minorities).

Mr. HANUMANTHAIYA prayed (i) that the Central Adikarnataka Institute, Mysore, be retained as a Middle School with a Boarding Home attached to it for at least another 20 years, as the education of the community was very backward, and that separate vocational institutions be started at Mysore and Bangalore for the benefit of the Adikarnataka students who discontinued their general education for want of facilities to prosecute their studies, and (ii) that a uniform grant of Rs. 3 per boarder towards the boarding charges in grant-in-aid hostels be sanctioned in future, the grant in-aid rule for the Depressed Class Hostels *re.* half the boarding charges being deleted.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA said that having had the privilege of conducting an Adikarnataka hostel at Shimoga, he felt that the second suggestion contained in the representation, *viz.*, that each boarder be given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3, deserved to be sympathetically considered by Government.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK said that for the educational progress of boys of the depressed classes, hostels were absolutely necessary and that it was also necessary that every boarder should be given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3 each. He felt that without such aid, all the expenditure incurred on the education of depressed class boys would go to waste. He also urged that the number of scholarships to depressed class boys should be increased and that slates and books should also be provided for them.

Mr. N. HANUMANTHAPPA said that the two Adikarnataka Hostels in the State had given an impetus to the cause of education among the depressed classes. With the help of food, clothing and shelter provided in the hostels, the boys of the community were able to continue their studies in some cases right up to the Degree course. From this point of view, he could not but observe that the recent order reducing the number of seats in the Boarding Home at Mysore and substituting vocational courses for general education was a retrograde step. He prayed that for at least another 20 years to come, the vocational courses be not introduced and that the Central Adikarnataka Institute be retained as a middle school boarding home.

Mr. K. MUNIVENKATAPPA said that in spite of all that the Government had done to uplift them, the depressed classes were still steeped in illiteracy. It was therefore too early a stage to substitute vocational courses in the Central Adikarnataka Institute for general education. For this reason, he supported the view that the Institute should be kept on as a middle school boarding home for at least 20 years more.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) observed that two suggestions were contained in the representation. As regards the first, *viz.*, that the Central Adikarnataka Institute, Mysore, should be retained as a middle school boarding home for at least 20 years to come and that the order relating to the introduction of vocational courses should be withdrawn, he said that orders in these respects had been passed as a result of the recommendation of the managing committee of the Institute itself, and it was not considered necessary or desirable to revert to the old order of things. As regards the second point, *viz.*, fixing the boarding charges at Rs. 3 per head, certain recommendations had been received from the Director of Public Instruction in the matter and they were under the consideration of Government.

No. 39.—Distribution of freeships and scholarships among deserving lady students.

Srimathi D. SAKAMMA (Women's Interest).

Srimathi D. SAKAMMA represented that in distributing freeships and scholarships among lady students, specially in the high school classes, sufficient attention was not being paid to the claims of poor and deserving students. She was mentioning this because certain poor and deserving girls were not given any help. As an instance in point, she

said that a very poor girl living in Gowdara Veerabhadrappa's Chattram in Chikpet, Bangalore City, a girl who had not failed in any subject, was not given a scholarship and had therefore to give up her studies. The Senior Surgeon had once promised that he would select any girl with lower secondary qualifications for training in midwifery. The girl under reference had applied but she was found weak and unfit for selection. This was because the girl was practically starving for a long time. Such a poor girl could not secure a scholarship with the help of which she could have continued her studies in the high school. So far as boys were concerned, they could easily approach and represent their case to the teachers and the members of the scholarship committee, but it was not easy for young girls to do so. Even if they ventured to approach the members of the committee, the latter might not care to hear them, knowing that they were helpless people, and even if they gave a hearing they might not feel convinced about the actual condition of the candidates. The member therefore prayed that Government must lay down definite principles according to which deserving and poor applicants alone would in the normal course get the benefit of the scholarships.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) said that the particular instance referred to by the speaker would be enquired into.

No. 40.—Grant of half-freeships to the Visvakarma students studying in the high schools and colleges.

Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR (Minorities).

Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR represented that the Visvakarmas—a backward people—were unable to send their children to the high schools and colleges for higher education as they had been hard put to it for earning their livelihood from their profession. In consideration of this inability, the Madras Government had granted half-freeship to the students belonging to this community studying in the high school classes (*vide* Section 92 of the Madras Educational Rules, XI Edition). He prayed that similar rules be adopted in this Model State with a view to improve the condition of this community.

No. 41.—Grant for a Visvakarma Hostel Building.

Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR (Minorities).

Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR represented that members of the Visvakarma community were very backward in education. They were normally poor and the present economic depression had rendered their position worse. They were therefore quite unable to educate their children unless some special facilities were created for them by the Government. This was why a request had been made during the Birthday and the Dasara Sessions of 1938 that a provision of Rs. 10,000 be made in the budget for the year 1939-40 for a building grant for a hostel either at Mysore or at Bangalore for the benefit of the students of the said community. If this was done, he added, one Mr. Nagappa Setty was also prepared to donate a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose. The member prayed that the Government be pleased to provide Rs. 10,000 at least in the budget for 1939-40.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that if a representation was made through the Education Department, the question would be considered by Government.

No. 42.—Separating the "Padmasale" Community from the "Neygi" for purposes of granting scholarships.

Mr. C. NARAYANAIYA (Minorities).

Mr. C. NARAYANAIYA represented that the "Padmasale" community had been clubbed with the "Neygi" community for purposes of giving backward class scholarships in the Education Department and that the students belonging to the former community were not getting adequate scholarships. He therefore prayed that "Padmasale" community be separately shown for purposes of granting scholarships.

No. 43.—Levying half-fees in the case of Padmasale students in the High Schools.

Mr. C. NARAYANAIYA (Minorities).

Mr. C. NARAYANAIYA prayed that only half the fees be recovered from Padmasale students in the high schools as that community was very backward in education, besides being also poor.

No. 44.—Meetings of Muslim Advisory Committee.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED HUSSAIN (Minorities).

Mr. MIR MAHOMED HUSSAIN represented that provision be made for the Muslim Education Advisory Committee to meet at least twice in a year.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) observed that if there was business enough, the Committee might certainly meet twice a year.

No. 45.—Sanctioning an Intermediate College with a Science Laboratory to Tumkur.

Mr. Pulamathi ANJANA REDDY (Madhugiri Taluk) and all the **OTHER MEMBRES** of the Tumkur District.

Mr. G. S. SUBBA RAO brought to notice that some time before, a representation had been made to the Vice-Chancellor in the matter of opening an Intermediate College at Tumkur with a Science Laboratory. A meeting was also held in the Town Hall, Tumkur, in this connection. The Vice-Chancellor who had attended this meeting was of opinion that an Intermediate College should be opened at that place. But action in that direction remained to be taken and this representation was brought to secure that end. It might be asked whether there was necessity for an Intermediate College at the place. His answer was that in the past when there was an Intermediate College at Tumkur, with a Science Laboratory attached to it, boys from the malnad preferred to go to Tumkur rather than to Shimoga for prosecuting their studies. This was because of the hostel conveniences available at Tumkur and the climatic condition there. Naturally, the college was in a flourishing condition. But the moment the Science Section was replaced by the History Section, the number of students began to fall since boys wishing to take up Science had naturally to go to Bangalore or Mysore. Even now, if Science classes were opened at Tumkur, the place being quite suitable for an Intermediate College, the college was sure to flourish as in olden days. The member therefore requested that suitable provision be made in the budget for the following year for opening an Intermediate College at Tumkur, with a Science Laboratory attached to it.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) observed that representations had been received both from Shimoga and Tumkur in the matter and that the same were engaging attention. He added that it was likely that an Intermediate College would be opened at Tumkur first.

No. 46.—Introduction of the Muslim Wakf Properties Act.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED HUSSAIN (Minorities).

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHIB represented that in many places Muslim endowments were being utilised for purposes other than those for which they were intended and that with a view to preventing it, legislation to control Muslim Wakf properties in the State should be introduced at an early date.

Mr. MIRZA AZEEZULLA BEIG said that as many as three resolutions had been tabled on this very question, and requested that Muslim members of the House should be given an opportunity to express their views on the subject when resolutions were taken up for discussion.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA said that though Hindu members of the House were not concerned with this, he would like to bring one or two things relating to it to the notice of the Government. It had come to his notice that in certain provinces, some difficulty had been experienced as a result of enacting such a law. If Muslims owning properties became involved in debts and then made over their properties in charity or went out of the country, the creditors could not proceed against such properties according to the law in force in some provinces. In other provinces, however,

no such safeguard was provided so that the interests of the institutions concerned would suffer This was one point which he liked to invite attention to. Secondly, a law like the one under reference did not exist in respect of the properties of indebted Hindus; and if the Government were going to enact a law to protect the Muslim Wakf properties, the speaker requested that they should see that the interests of the Muzrai institutions belonging to other communities were also safeguarded similarly.

Mr. MIRZA AZEEZULLA BEIG said that the question had been discussed in great detail in the Central Legislative Assembly and if any member was anxious to study the same, he would make available all the literature connected with the question.

Mr. A. J. KHALEEL said that it should not be understood by any one that Muslims were urging for a law as proposed with a view to dupe their creditors. They merely wanted to protect properties endowed for charitable purposes.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) said that Government were aware that the Central Legislature as well as some other Provincial Legislatures had enacted certain laws relating to this question, but that in such cases members of the Muslim community had themselves drafted the bills on which the respective governments had taken needful further action. If legislation on similar lines was desired by members of the Muslim community in Mysore State also, such members might draft a bill and ask for leave to introduce it in the Legislative Council as a private bill. That would be the stage for the Government to consider how best they could help the community to achieve its object.

Mr. A. J. KHALEEL said that a bill had already been drafted.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU however observed that even now doubts were being expressed in certain quarters as to whether the Wakf-alul-awlad would be of any real benefit to the community at all. There were different kinds of endowments—some meant for places of prayer, some for charitable purposes and so on. They did not stand on all fours with endowments to Hindu temples. Bearing this in mind, he thought it was desirable that important members of the community should first discuss the question in all its aspects, prepare a bill calculated to be of benefit to the community as a whole and bring it up as a private bill. For this reason, Government thought it would not be advisable for them to initiate legislation in the matter, but they were prepared to render all possible assistance to members of the Muslim community in drafting a bill which would be acceptable to the bulk of the Muslim community.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO said that the sooner the law was introduced the better it would be for all concerned and cited an instance in support of this observation.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU said that in matters like this affecting the personal law of followers of a particular faith it would always be advisable to go by the wishes of the community.

No. 47.—Renovation of Sri Prasanna Mallikarjunaswami Temple at Yegati Pura and sanction of Rs. 25,000 from Government for the purpose.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA (Kadur Taluk).

Mr K. MARULAPPA represented that the temple of Sri Prasanna Mallikarjunaswami in Yegati Pura, Kadur Taluk, lying on the banks of the Vedavati river was a very famous and ancient muzrai institution and a place of pilgrimage. It was a temple the construction of which had cost lakhs of rupees and it was known as "*Dakshina Kasi.*" But the place was served neither by railway nor motor roads. Every year, *Rathothsavam* was being held on Magha Suddha Pournima and large concourses of people would gather at the place on the occasion. The surroundings of the temple, the mantap, the compound wall and other works were in a state of disrepair. Both in the interests of the temple itself and as a matter of convenience to the pilgrims, the member prayed that the renovation

of the temple be taken up at least during the year 1939–40, and that for this purpose, a sum of Rs. 25,000 be provided in the budget of that year.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) said that the suggestion would be considered by Government.

No. 48.—Enhancing the rate of interest on Charitable Endowment Deposits and accepting deposits of Rs. 100 and above.

Messrs. (Patel) VEERE GOWDA (Dodballapur Taluk) and **B. MALLAPPA** (Nelamangala Taluk).

Mr. (Patel) VEERE GOWDA represented that an interest of 5 per cent was being allowed on Charitable Endowment Deposits and deposits of Rs. 100 and above were accepted. Now, the rate of interest was reduced and deposits of less than Rs. 500 were not accepted. This acted as a hindrance to people desirous of making charitable endowments. For these reasons he prayed that interest at the old rate might be allowed and that deposits of Rs. 100 and above accepted.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA said that persons endowing funds for charitable purposes would take into consideration the rate of interest prevailing at the time and deposit only such amounts as would fetch an interest sufficient for the expenditure required for the particular service for which the endowment was intended. If the rate of interest was reduced, later on the services for which several endowments had been made could not be offered satisfactorily. In order that the object of the donors might be fulfilled in future also, he urged that the rate of interest on all charitable endowments should be fixed at 5 per cent permanently.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) observed that Government were not altering the rates of interest too frequently. The policy of Government in respect of charitable endowments was that the rate of interest on them should be slightly higher than that allowed on other deposits. In accordance with that policy, the rate of interest in respect of charitable endowments was fixed at 4 per cent at a time when the rate of interest on other deposits was 3½ per cent, and that rate was still being allowed. It was not possible to raise the rate to 5 per cent as suggested in the representation.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA remarked that the rate of interest originally promised in respect of charitable endowments should not have been reduced subsequently.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that if instances in which the interest originally guaranteed had been reduced subsequently were brought to notice, Government would consider the question of giving relief to the extent possible.

No. 49.—Pipers attached to temples to perform the work connected with the offering of hair (*Mande*).

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH (Minorities).

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH represented that from ancient times pipers attached to muzrai temples were doing their work in them for a nominal pay as they had a subsidiary income in the shape of certain *mamools* paid to them by the devotees offering hair (*Mande*) to God. For some time past, however, they were being deprived of this income as the work connected with the offering of hair (*Mande*) was being entrusted to the highest bidder in an auction held for the purpose, the income derived thereby being credited to the temple fund. This procedure had seriously affected the income of the pipers. For these reasons, he prayed that the right to perform the work connected with the offering of hair be vested in the pipers attached to the temple as before and that the income derived therefrom be allowed to be taken by them.

The MUZRAI COMMISSIONER (Mr. S. Abdul Wajid) replied that the practice in respect of apportioning, as between the concerned institutions and the pipers attached thereto, the income derived on account of offering *Mande* was not uniform, and that the pipers generally continued to get what they were getting in the past.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH said that it was not so in certain cases.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) said that specific cases

of grievance, if any, might be taken to the notice of the Muzrai Commissioner.

No. 50.—Extending the sittings of the Representative Assembly till all the subjects received are discussed.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH (Minorities).

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH represented that as half the Representations, Questions and Resolutions, besides subjects, brought up on behalf of the minority communities would remain undiscussed in the Representative Assembly, the session be extended till all the subjects brought up before the Assembly were discussed and that each one of them settled in the Assembly alone.

The PRESIDENT observed that even at present, the sittings of the Assembly were being extended whenever necessary.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH said that his object in bringing up the representation was that all the items of business included in the agenda, specially those relating to minority communities, should be taken up for discussion and definite replies of Government given about each question.

No. 51.—Appointing a non-official committee to suggest the departments in which women could be appointed.

Dharmaparayane Srimathi ALAMMA (Women's Interest).

Dharmaparayane Srimathi ALAMMA represented that as there was no scope at present for employing educated women anywhere except in the Education and the Medical Departments, a committee consisting of non-official gentlemen be appointed to consider and to suggest the departments in which they could be so employed

No. 52.—Starting Adikarnataka Graduates on Rs. 50.

Mr. M. MADIAH (Minorities).

Mr. M. MADIAH prayed that a minimum starting salary of Rs. 50 per mensem be given to the Adikarnataka graduates entertained in service, for at least ten years in the first instance.

The PRESIDENT observed that it was not possible to grant the request.

No. 53.—Appointing persons belonging to the Ganiga community in Government service.

Mr. A. DASAPPA (Minorities).

Mr. A. DASAPPA prayed that with a view to uplift the backward Jyotinagara Vaisya (Ganiga) community, persons belonging to this community be appointed in Government service according to their qualifications.

The PRESIDENT replied that this was being done to the extent possible.

No 54.—Amendment of Recruitment Rules so as to reserve a definite number of vacancies for Muslims.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHIB (Minorities).

In moving this representation, **Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHIB** explained that there were two classes of vacancies, *viz.*, general and special. General vacancies were open to all communities, but special vacancies were reserved exclusively for non-Brahmins. What was happening at present was that if two candidates applied for a special vacancy, one of them being a Mahomedan with the prescribed minimum qualification while the other belonged to some other backward community but possessing a higher qualification, the latter was being preferred. Thus, many Mahomedan candidates were losing their chances. In the Madras Presidency, it had been clearly laid down that every sixth vacancy in each department should be given to a Mahomedan. In certain other provinces, as many as 25 per cent of the appointments were being given to Mahomedans. Even for all-India services, it could be seen from the advertisement in the current week's Gazette that out of 17 posts advertised, 6 had been reserved for Mahomedans. It was only in Mysore that no such procedure had been adopted. As an instance in point, the member stated that out of a large number of candidates recently selected for appointment as Police Sub-Inspectors, only 3 were Mahomedans. This could not have been due to dearth of competent men in the community. It was due to the fact that the persons entrusted with the responsibility of selecting candidates were men who came from outside the country and did things according to their own fancies. If at least a certain

number of appointments in each department were not reserved for Mahomedans, their cause was sure to suffer in future also. For these reasons, he requested that the special vacancies be divided into two classes, *viz.*, Special A and Special B, and that appointments under the first category of vacancies be given to non-Brahmin Hindus and all the vacancies falling under the second category be reserved for Muslims.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) said that in the lists prepared by the Central Recruitment Board, the names of candidates were so arranged that candidates of the different communities would get their chances in a particular order.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHIB said that whatever the order in which names might have been arranged, actual experience had shown that Muslim candidates were not getting their just due. The representation of Muslims in the services would not have been so poor as at present if some definite policy had been pursued in the past. Their grievance was by no means confined to appointments under Government. It was the same thing with regard to appointments in the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works, the Paper Mills and other industrial concerns. But speaking mainly of Government appointments, the member represented that in the Industries and Commerce Department, the Police Department, the Education Department and in the University, the percentage of Mahomedan officials was very poor.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that the Central Recruitment Board was not responsible for the poor representation of Mahomedans in the University as the Central Recruitment Board Rules did not apply to appointments under the University. The Central Recruitment Board Rules were not also applicable to the selection of Police Sub-Inspectors.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH said that the main reason for the percentage of appointments held by non-Brahmins including Muslims being low was that in many cases they were not willing to accept the available appointments on the ground that they had no assured prospects for the future. As an instance in point, he said that applications from non-Brahmins had been invited for the post of Headmaster of the High School at Malvalli, but no candidate had applied in spite of the fact that the vacancy was advertised four times.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN observed that there was some truth in the statement of Mr. Madiah. Many non-Brahmin candidates were anxious to get into the Revenue, Excise or Police Departments only and always preferred to be in the *maidan*. If prospects were not very bright even at the very start, they would not care to accept available appointments.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHIB said that even though a large number of Mahomedan candidates had applied for the posts of Police Sub-Inspectors, only 3 had been selected. He observed that the poor representation of the community in the services ought to have been taken into consideration in making the selections.

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Rajasevaprasaktha B. T. Kesavaiengar) replied that the number of Mahomedan candidates who had applied for the vacancies under reference was only 4 out of whom 3 were selected.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHIB wished that, considering the fact that only 4 Muslim candidates had applied, all the four had been selected. He then requested that the Central Recruitment Board Rules be made applicable to the appointments under the University also, and that the percentage of appointments to be reserved for Mahomedans in the State be definitely fixed and adhered to.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA said that everybody would grant that Mahomedans, like any other minority community in the State, should receive some special consideration at the hands of the Government in the matter of recruitment to the services. But he was afraid he could not support the representation before the House that a certain percentage of vacancies in every department should be reserved for Mahomedans. Even as matters

stood, though no such special reservation was made, Mahomedans had no just cause for complaint considering the number of appointments actually held by members of that community. The speaker was anxious not to be misunderstood for making this statement. He was himself one of those persons who were advocating the establishment of Responsible Government in the State under the ægis of His Highness the Maharaja and he was perfectly aware that whatever statement he made should be made with a full sense of responsibility and without wounding the susceptibilities of any particular community. At the same time, it was his object to state facts fairly and squarely. As matters stood, there was already a feeling of dissatisfaction and disappointment among the Hindu subjects of His Highness that for some time past they were not getting appointments in proportion to their population. There was no doubt some justification for their claim for a legitimate share, but still, in the interests of communal harmony, the speaker himself had lost no opportunity of appealing to his co-religionists not to be swayed by narrow communal considerations in the matter of appointments. There was perfect Hindu-Muslim unity in the State and all right-thinking subjects of the State were proud that they were serving a saintly Ruler and a contented State. If at such a time the demand from any particular community that a definite percentage of appointments should be ear-marked for them was entertained, naturally the question would arise as to what that percentage should be, on what basis such percentage should be fixed, and whether the same consideration should not be extended to every other community on a similar basis. In that connection, the question might well be asked, for instance, whether the Muslims, with a population of only 4 or 5 per cent, could in reason aspire for 25 or 30 per cent of the appointments. It was such an attitude that had been responsible for all the dissatisfaction on the part of Hindus in Hyderabad.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHIB asked whether the principle of reserving a certain percentage of vacancies for Mahomedans had not been accepted and followed in Madras.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA replied that in British India it might be possible to balance the scales by giving weightage to particular communities whose just claims could not be granted in a particular province—a course which obviously could not be followed in Mysore which was a unit by itself.

Mr. MIRZA AZEEZULLA BEIG urged that in view of the historical importance of the Muslim community, some special consideration might be shown to it in deciding the question under discussion.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN said that no useful purpose would be served by discussing principles and policies adopted elsewhere with reference to the claims of Muslims in Mysore. Government, however, were glad to know the views of the Assembly as expressed in the course of the present discussions. And so far as Government themselves were concerned, he would like to say that the State was developing its own traditions and pursuing its own method of satisfying the legitimate claims and aspirations of the various communities in the State in the matter of recruitment to the services.

No. 55.—Appointing persons belonging to the Gangakula community on Rs. 100 in certain departments.

Mr. A. VENKATARAMANA BOYI (Minorities).

Mr. A VENKATARAMANA BOYI represented that only three persons belonging to the Gangakula community were appointed on Rs. 50, and prayed that as this was a very backward community, qualified persons belonging to this community who were in service and also those who would be recruited in future be appointed on Rs. 100 in the Excise, Electrical, Revenue, Judicial, Police, Municipal and other departments.

The PRESIDENT replied that it would not be possible to show special prefer-

ences like the one suggested and that the claims of all communities would have to be satisfied as far as possible.

At 5-10 p.m., the House rose for the day to meet again at 8 a.m., the next day.

SEVENTH DAY.

Tuesday, 6th June 1939.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, on Tuesday, 6th June 1939, at 8 of the clock, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS *concld.*

Night-Kavals.

Q.—24. **Mr. B DONDE GOWDA** (Hassan Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) how many and in what villages of Hassan Taluk criminal cases have been launched for non-attendance of night-kaval (yearwar particulars for 1935-36, 1936-37 and 1937-38 may be furnished) ;

(*b*) the amount of fine levied and recovered (may be given yearwar) ;

(*c*) the dates on which each case was instituted, adjourned and final judgment pronounced ;

(*d*) the names of villages and the number of theft cases that night-kaval patrol people have found out and instituted ; if so instituted, in what court were they instituted and with what result (the particulars may kindly be furnished salwar for the years mentioned above) ?

A.—**The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Rajasevaprasaktha B. T. Kesavaiengar).**—

(*a*)—

Year	*No. of Criminal Cases*
1935-36	12
1936-37	132
1937-38	230

A list of villages is attached. (Appendix.)

(*b*)—

Year	*Fine levied*	*Fine recovered*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1935-36 ...	8 0 0	8 0 0
1936-37 ...	72 8 0	72 8 0
1937-38 ...	121 2 0	121 2 0

(*c*) *Vide* statement attached. (Appendix.)

(*d*) Nil.

Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA.—Are the Government aware that the system of night-kaval has not been of much benefit to the raiyats ?

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR.—Yes.

Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA.—If so, will the Government be pleased to abolish the system as a lot of inconvenience is being caused to the raiyats by it ?

Mr. B. T KESAVAIENGAR.—In October 1937 when the subject was discussed, the Member in charge of the Portfolio stated that it was a time-honoured system, introduced not with a view to cause inconvenience to, the raiyats but to bring about unity among the rural population, to prevent the occurrence of crime in the villages and to save people from losses on account of fire accidents, etc. If, however, the persons responsible for the administration of any village panchayet give an undertaking to make other arrangements for serving the purposes referred to, Government might consider the question of abolishing the night-kaval system. But it will not be advisable to dispense with the system without at the same time devising a suitable substitute for it.

Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA.—It is seen from the answer that during the three